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VOL. 33. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898. NO. 7.

Political Announcements.

All Announcements under this head must be signed by the candidate and paid in advance to insure publication.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

JOHN A. WYKOFF.

Grove, Pa., April 4th, 1898.

Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron county subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

WM. BERRY.

Sterling Run, Pa., April 8th, 1898.

What Will Spain Do?

President McKinley's message brings Spain face to face with one of those situations which strong nations with a good cause resent by war but to which weak nations with a poor cause or none submit, says the Philadelphia Press. If Spain were equal to the duties of a government in Cuba the present need for interfence by the United States would not exist and the very reasons which have made interference necessary render resistance to it impossible.

War by Spain will therefore be futile. Its rulers know this. If it comes it will be forced on them by the people, who for thirty years have been told that America was weak. The Queen Regent, Sagasta, the Cabinet and responsible party leaders on both sides have no desire for war. The real issue this week is weather the Government or the mob will control the policy of Spain. A declaration of war may seem necessary at Madrid to avoid revolution. If so war will come by the act of Spain.

The furious passions which will be aroused in Spain by the message render prediction difficult and hazardous. In strict international usage Spain cannot notice a President's message. A century of parliamentary institutions established the principal and practice that foreign nations cannot take offense at the utterances of a Chief Executive to the Legislature. When Congress acts and the proposed policy is embodied in public law, Spain will have a legitimate cause for one or two courses. It can declare war or it can announce that forcible interferance will be resisted, when it comes.

Which? No one can tell. But if the Spanish Government is not swept off its feet at once there will be nearly a week's delay while Congress debates the question. This will give Spain time to cool and Europe time to be heard. Europe has no desire for war. For France it means a probable panic and for every other nation loss, large or small.

If Spain waits therefore and does not declare war at once the pressure not to take this step will grow and mount with every day. Each day the inability of Spain to carry on a war will grow plainer and the necessity of retreat will become more clear. The Spanish people will grow accustomed to the idea of retreat. Cuba will be seen to be lost. The uselessness of a futile war will grow more apparent.

If the Spanish Government can prevent action this week the chances are that it will be able to control the Spanish mob to the end.

Unfurl Those Flags.

Under the present school laws of Pennsylvania the boards of directors are authorized to purchase, with the school funds, a national flag for each school house in their respective districts. The authorization is not in the form of a command, but it is clear and unmistakable. In a number of districts the directors did not wait for President McKinley's message of yesterday. Weeks ago they exercised the authority vested in them and caused the Stars and Stripes to be properly flung from the school houses under their control. Their action was not aimed at any particular nation, nor taken because of any recent complication. They believed in the law's wisdom as a patriotic measure and accordingly carried it out.

The time has come for every other board to follow their example. The flags need not be either very large or very fine. But every school house in Pennsylvania should fly one from its own staff before another week has passed.—Phila. Inquirer.

It was a Light Stroke.

General Jessee Merrill, while walking up Main street on Tuesday, experienced a light stroke of paralysis. He was assisted to Dr. Prieson's drug store, from which place he was conveyed to his residence in a cab. He was reported as being improved today.—Lock Haven Democrat.

House Declares for War at Once.

WHEREAS, The Government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the Island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress towards the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than two hundred thousand innocent noncombatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolorable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patroling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and,

WHEREAS, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, and in the death of 260 of our seamen.

RESOLVED, That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the Isand of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

Suffering Gold Seekers.

Montie Dennis arrived at Skaguay on March 1, says the Eldred Eagle. He writes that all along the trail there is nothing but suffering, and so terrible that it unnerves the strongest man. Thousands of dogs and horses are tied to anything that will hold them, and they are suffering from cold and lack of food, with their owners. The lot he sold at Skaguay late in the fall for $150 can't be purdhased now for less than $1,800. He is going to Lake Bennet, where he will remain for a short time at least. At the lake there is a steam saw mill, the boiler and machines for which were carried on poles by the men who work at the mill and get the logs in. The logs are hauled by the men, and a 10-inch log is considered of great value. The stock is sawed into one-half-inch boards and they are not edged. Montie says he would have been better off if he had remained in Eldred, and he wishes he was back again.

Piano Tuner.

Prof. O. B. Hummel, the Piano and Organ Builder, of Lock Haven, Pa., will be here on his regular trip, the last of this month and will remain for two weeks. Pianos and organs repaired, no matter in what shape the instrument may be in. All work guaranteed first-class. Pianos sold on easy payments or for cash. Write O. B. Hummel, 318 Bellefonte avenue, Lock Haven, Pa., for prices and you will get the lowest. How is this, pianos from $65.00 to $1,800. Organs from $10.00 to $150.

Bailey Run Road.

Thos. Smith, who has charge of the crew of men engaged by the Young Men's Business Club of Emporium, to brush and log the wagon road from Emporium to Bailey Run, was in Emporium Tuesday. He reports the work progressing and expects to push the work to the second branch of Hunts Run by Saturday next.

More Strawberries.

Fred Bliss received fifteen thousand, five hundred strawberry plants last Monday, and has set them out on his berry farm at West Creek. The quality and quantity of berries raised by Mr. Bliss last season, plainly demonstrates that strawberries can be successfully and profitably grown in Cameron county.

Painting Lessons.

Mrs. E. O. Bardwell is prepared to give lessons in painting to any who may wish such lessons, at very reason ble rates. 3-3t

Easter Services in Our Different Churches.

The interior of the different churches presented a beautiful appearance last Sunday morning. Lilies, palms and cut flowers in profusion, were tastefully arranged and grouped about the altars and platforms. The music, as usual, was one of the main features of both the morning and evening services and the manner in which it was rendered showed much careful practice and preparation. A large attendance was present at all the churches.

EPISCOPAL.

The eleven o'clock service consisted of Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Hopkin's TeDeum, Cruickshank's Communion Service and Barnby's Anthem, "Awake up my Glory," were used. The singing was superb. The sermon was from the text, "The Lord is Risen Indeed." "This morning we shall be among the simple peasant followers of Jesus who had wept and sorrowed and waited through that dark Jewish Sabbath, that original Easter-Even—little thinking that it was an Easter-Even. We shall go with them in early twilight to the sepulchre, we shall peer with them into the empty tomb, we shall share their wonderment, we shall fall prostrate at the feet of the risen Christ, and be thrilled as they were with the unspeakable joy and hope which has been the life of the world for twenty-hundred years"

The Sunday School festival was held at 7:30 o'clock, after Evening Prayer. The Lenten mite-box offering amounted to the unprecedented sum of $67. It will probably amount to $70.

METHODIST.

The decorations in the M. E. Church were the finest ever seen there. They consisted principally of palms, ferns, Florida moss, and a large variety of cut floweas. In addition to the usual Sunday School lesson, an appropriate Easter program was rendered by the members of the school, at the close of which each pupil of the infant department received a basket containing a large Easter egg. Rev. J. R. Johnston preached a fine sermon in the morning on "The Death of Christ," and on "The Resurrection," in the evening.

PRESBYTERIAN.

In place of the usual morning services at the Presbyterian church, an Easter cantata was given by the Sunday School. A number of beautiful anthems were rendered by the choir, those entitled "King of Glory," and "Hosanna to Our King," deserving special mention. The Easter sermon was preached in the evening by Rev. Robt. McCaslin.

ST. MARKS.

Easter was observed in usual fitting and appropriate manner at St. Mark's Catholic church. The large display of beautiful flowers and palms was one of the finest ever seen in Emporium. As usual, Rev. J. H. McAdam delivered an able sermon, which was listened to by a very large congregation.

BAPTIST.

Those who were fortunate enough to attend the Baptist church, during the morning or evening service, had the pleasure of hearing several fine selections by the celebrated Storey family. Their singing was certainly of a very high order.

Little Folks Celebrate.

Last Friday was Chester Stauffer's fourth birthday and in honor of the event his parents invited a number of his young friends to spend the afternoon with him. The little ones had a very enjoyable time and when it was time for refreshments, they were led to the dining room by Chester, and Miss Naomi Fry, who was also four years old the same day.

On Tuesday evening, of this week, Lloyd, son of J. A. Johnston, celebrated his fifth birthday by giving a party to thirty-two of his young playmates They enjoyed themselves immensely and after partaking of an elegant supper, departed for their many homes, wishing that their youthful host might live to enjoy many happy birthdays.

Pleasant Surprise.

On Monday evening, Mrs. Lizzie White was tendered an agreeable surprise by her many friends and neighbors, the occasion being her 51st birthday. The following were present: Mrs. T. N. Hacket, Mrs. J. H. Reed, Mrs. N. J. Barner, Mrs. McGrain, Mrs. Jas. Farrell, Mrs. L. S. Fisk, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. J. Huffman, Mrs. F. W. Ayers, Mrs. Pepperman, Mrs. Robt. Hacket, Mrs. A. C. Blum, Mrs. W. A. Sprung, Mrs. Krebs, Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Wheaton, Mrs. Rutz, Mrs. Faucett, Mrs. Swartz.

Political Mention.

Republican primaries were held in in Erie, Crawford, Lycoming, Bradford, and Juniata counties last Saturday. Wanamaker captured Lycoming, after a hard and bitter contest with the friends of Hon. W. A. Stone. W. C. Stone carried Juniata without any trouble while W. A. Stone came off victor in Bradford (where Wanamaker made many speeches) three to one. Erie and Crawford having candidates for places on the state ticket they combined against C. W. Stone and gave the delegates to W. A. Stone.

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If it should happen, when the State convention meets, that Hon. C. W. Stone, of Warren had enough delgates to nominate him for Governor the voters of Jefferson county, although their first choice is Hon. W. A. Stone, would not be inconsolable. They recognize in the Warren Stone a diamond of the first water also.—Punxsutawney Spirit.

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Our old friend Senator Hardenbergh, of Wayne county, says "his personal choice for Governor is Clarles W. Stone, of Warren. He thinks he is the best candidate in the field for the position, and that he would bring about harmony. Senator Hardenbergh is a candidate for re-election to the Senate, in a district that has two or three times elected a Democrat and he does not want to be defeated this year by a blunder in the State Convention."

Senator Hardenberghis very popular throughout the state and his host of friends wish him success, which he richly deserves. Ed. Hardenbergh is a typical representative of the laboring men and was called by them from his position as railroad conductor to accept the nomination in that supposed strong Democratic Senatorial district. He accepted and carried the district by a large majority. He is a keen, far-sighted Republican and readily sees the necessity of making the strongest possible nomination for Governor in order that close Congressional, Senatorial and other districts may be protected. It is good politics and every sane man should see that the nomination of Hon. C. W. Stone would give the state ticket thousands of votes more than any other gentleman named for the nomination would receive, at the same time add strength to the country districts. Nominate C. W. Stone.

Citizens Gas & Oil Company.

The board of directors of the Citizens Gas & Oil Company met at the Warner House last evening and resolved to call upon every subscriber to the capital stock to pay the balances due upon their subscriptions at once. The Company has faithfully carried out its work thus far and it is their intention to drill another well *just as soon as the subscriptions can be collected.* The Company have drilled and completed two test wells and it rests entirely with our citizens whether another is to be put down, or the Company disbanded and the leases surrendered. We hope every subscriber will see the importance of promptly paying the balance due on their stock. Act promptly. One more test may be successful.

Capital Increased.

The Emporium Glove & Mitten Company has increased its capital stock to $5,000 and, we understand, most of it has been taken already by our people, who believe it will be a good paying investment. Encourage all such industries, they will ultimately grow to be prominent and add to the material interests of our town and county.

Another Venture.

The citizens of Portage believe they have oil in that section and are now engaged leasing territory in that section, with a view to test the land. We are informed that they have arranged with a competent oil man to take the leases and drill a well. "All aboard for Sizerville oil fields," would sound well.

Small Blaze.

Yesterday morning, about 10:30 the fire alarm gas whistle called out the fire department. A defective flue caused a small fire at Thos Radigan's residence on Fifth street. Damage light.

Inquirer Hustlers.

Cols. H. P. Putnam, H. Edward Loomes, Paul Scull and Harry H. Cramer, the Philadalphia Inquirer field hustlers are in Emporium to-day in the interest of that popular daily.

Pure Bred.

Cornish Indian Game, Golden Wyandottes and S. C. Brown Leghorns' eggs $1.00 for fifteen.

I. F. OSTRUM.

Emporium, Pa.—2-3m

LATEST WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Senate won't act on the Cuban resolution to-day.

Conservative Senators are urging delay.

The committee report as it was read in the Senate made a deep impression.

It is regarded as a powerful—almost bitter arraignment of Spain.

It is officially announced that the flying squadron sails this afternoon for a 48 hour practice cruise.

RESOLUTIONS REPORTED TO SENATE.

The Senate foreign relations committee has reported to the Senate resolutions for immediate armed intervention and establishment of a stable independent government.

Minority of five members report in favor of Cuban insurgents independence.

The House was in a furore of excitement during the preliminary busines. No attention was paid to it.

Huston Hill Items.

Good weather and the farmers are making use of it.

Clair Ford visited friends at this place the first of the week.

Harvey says he will use his shoe if that young swain repeats what it did last Saturday night.

Miss Nice, of Millers Run, was visiting relatives and friends at this place this week.

Norman Strait has just finished the school and will depart for home Wednesday, much to the disappointment of our young ladies.

A number of the swains of this place attended the entertainment at Sterling Tuesday night. They report a pleasant time.

Miss McPhee is the guest of Miss Eva Barr this week.

Miss Alice Williams, of Mason Hill, was the guest of Miss Lelo Williams the latter part of the week.

Orla Miller, boss on the mill at Medix Run, will leave for that place Thursday.

People from all around attended the entertainment here Saturday night. The school house was packed and enough on the out side to fill it again. The people from a distance said it was the best they ever saw. I was unable to secure the program.

SAMMY.

Grand Opening Day.

On Saturday, April 16, we will have a grand opening of Spring goods. You are cordially invited to attend and look over our many bargains in this Spring's goods.

JOHN J. SOBLE.

Chicken and Waffle Supper.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will serve their annual chicken and waffle supper, at the homes of I. K. Hockley and J. B. Schriever, on Thursday, April 14th, 1898, between the hours of 5:00 p. m., and 2:00 the following morning. Supper, 25c. 5-3t

Council Proceedings.

Adjourned meeting Borough Council, April 11th, 1898, Present:—Messrs. Hacket, Balcom, Burns, Palmer, Strayer, Warner, Burke and Day. Absent:—Lloyd.

The committee appointed to procure prices for Street Roller, made their report, and it was moved by Mr. Day, seconded by Mr. Balcom, that a street roller be built by the Emporium Machine Company and described as follows:

Cast iron drum, four feet long, 42 inches high, fitted with 2¼ inche shafting, securely fixed to drum with cast boxes, frame made of 6x6 castings, box on each side of roller, approximate weight 3000 pounds; all complete and ready for use for the sum of fifty dollars, with the adition of scraper to be built on front of roller; all to be built and put up in good and workmanlike manner.

Moved by Mr. Balcom, seconded by Mr. Burns, that the contract with the Emporium Water Co., be accepted and authority given to the proper officers to sign the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Day, seconded by Mr. Burke, that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Emporium Water Co., concerning the location, etc., of the watering troughs or fountains. Carried.

Messrs. Day, Strayer and Burke, were appointfor committee.

On motion the Council then adjourned.

C. J. GOODNOUGH, Sec'y.

School Report.

Report of Sterling Primary school for month ending April 6.

Those in regular attendance during month are: Audrey Smith, Francis Summerson, Gladys Keefe, Katie May, Frank Welsh, Willie Welsh, Joe Furlong, Willie Hebron, Harley Newkirk, Irven Newkirk, Wallace Whiting, Ora Conway. Those present every day during term; Gladys Keefe, Wallace Whiting, Frank Welsh and Joe Furlong. Total number enrolled, 26. Visitors: Mrs. Frank.

GENEVIEVE V. FRANK, Teacher.

It is a great leap from the old fashioned doses of blue grass and nauseous physics to the pleasant little pills known as De Witt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

Pressed Bricks.

Nobby neckwear for Spring at Soble's.

New Spring hats and caps at John J. Soble's.

The Borough Council have contracted for a street roller.

Those top coats at Soble's are beauties. Do not buy one before seeing them.

If we are going to have war with Spain why not let it come before house cleaning season is in full blast.

Boy's suits from $2.00 up. A full line and large assortment. Boys' suits ranging up to 19 years, from $5.00 up.

N. SEGER.

For fashionable dress making go to Mrs. Kackenmaster's. Competent help employed. Fifth street, opposite M. C. Tulis' residence.

S. D. McDonald, who has taken possession of the McDonald Bottling Works, at this place, is prepared for a prosperous business.

Don't fail to attend the Chicken and Waffle Supper at the residences of I.K. Hockley and J. B. Schriever this evening. Everybody invited.

Our public schools closed on Good Friday. It is amusing to notice the children count their fingers to ascertain how many school days yet remain.

Have you seen our line of beautiful suits for small boys yet? If not, it will pay you to look them over, We will be pleased to show them whether you buy or not.

JOHN J. SOBLE.

The Storey Famliy at the Baptist Church last Sunday delighted the congregation. They are certainly first-class musicians and should they again visit Emporium, will attract a large audience.

Bicycles at bargains at "The Fair" five and ten cent store. No use in paying such fancy prices for wheels when you can get a good bicycle from $28.00 to $75.

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Mumford, aged eighteen months, died Sunday morning. The funeral took place on Tuesday. The family have the sympathy of many friends.

The ladies of the W. R. C. will hold a quilting and serve one of their 15c. suppers, at the residence of Mrs. Dan'l Downey, on Thursday, April 21st. Supper from 5:00 o'clock until all are served. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The new Coadjuter Bishop of Erie, will shortly visit the several parishes and missions in the diocese in order to become acquainted with the situation and needs of the congregations. He will confirm a large number of children during the tour.

And now word comes from the Klondike that the gold discoveries on the American side fully equal, if not surpass those on the Canadian side. This will cause the Canadian officials who have been collecting blood money from Americans to throw fits.

Dr. B. H. Warren, of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, in his annual report brings out one or two points which will surprise sportsmen and make clear to all why game birds have been decreasing so rapidly in some sections of the state. Dr. Warren shows that there are 42,000 foxes, 30,000 minks, 13,000 weasles and 300 wildcats in the State, all of which are great game destroyers.

An exchange describes a situation which is known in every newspaper office when it says that a man doesn't think of the feelings of his mother when he gets into a disgraceful scrape of depravity, but he expects the editor to have the tenderest regard for that mother's feelings and to omit mention of his name in telling the shameful story.

That a Civil Service Commission is a delusion and a snare is evidenced by character of the testimony that was heard by the Senate committee engaged in investigating our Civil Service Commission. Rev. Mr. Bailey, who is one of the examiners for the commission, testified that time and again appointments were made to positions which the law expressly said come under the head of civil service positions and the applicants were not examined. He also said that the business of the office was not performed properly, it was always behind, and that frequently it was necessary to make temporary appointments without examination and at the end of ninety days the appointments were made permanent. And they call this civil service "reform." Bosh!—Harrisburg Telegraph.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued ntil arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Chauncey Depew has retired from the presidency of the New York Central railway, but he will not lose anything by the change, as he is now chairman of the board of directors of all the Vanderbilt roads.

In view of all the talk about the purchase of Cuba, Deputy Assistant Treasurer Muhleman, of the United States subtreasury in New York, has compiled the total Cuban debt and says that it amounts to $289,000,000.

The proposal emanates from Cornell university that young persons in educational establishments in one part of the country should correspond by letter with those in another. No doubt, if the persons were properly selected as to sex, they might find things more interesting to say to each other than observations on "geography, climate and social conditions."

Some one has discovered that the color of sin is not scarlet, as the good book would have us believe, but pink. On the theory that the men who ages ago wrote the Bible knew what they were talking about, this "discovery" will doubtless be looked upon as proof positive that the world is growing better. If so, the more pink the better, even to pink teas.

Russia has about 1,000,000 men on a peace footing, and 2,500,000 on a war footing. It is supposed that within its European limits and in a defensive war the Russian army would hold first rank. The Napoleonic wars make this clear, but if Russia engages in a conflict with her far eastern neighbors she will find her troops matched by an army that might prove in many respects superior to her own.

There is a maxim: "It is sweet to die for one's country." It is still better to live for it, and bless it by good works in every field to which you are called. There are heroes in the home, as well as on the battle field, and they should always be in harmony. Heroes can never be expected upon the battle fields when there are not heroes and heroines in the homes of the land. The one creates the other.

Just as woman thinks she has demonstrated her fitness for a position in the front rank of human progress something always seems to interfere with her calculations. There is the case of the Indiana young woman who exploded a dynamite cartridge with a hairpin as an example. If accidents of this kind can happen, what is woman to do in case of war? Does anyone expect that she will consent to go into battle without hairpins?

There is a chimney 170 feet high running up from the separating department of the assay office on Wall street, New York. It was built in 1854. Its inner lining of fire brick was found last fall to be in bad condition. Some months ago the work of replacing the lining was begun, and a few days ago it was completed. From the old firebrick 52 standard ounces of gold and 860 standard ounces of silver, together worth $1,500, were extracted.

A St. Louis physician, who is a confirmed old bachelor, has started out to reform the habit that obtains of dressing babies in long clothes. He says that it is necessary for the proper development of babies that they should have plenty of leg room in which to kick. The St. Louis doctor is no doubt right. This thing of beginning at the very start in life to deprive a free American citizen of the right to kick is in violation of the principle of republican government, and should have an end put to it.

Before the house of representatives at Washington assembles each day there is placed on the speaker's desk a box-shaped tray of solid silver. Promptly after the house adjourns it is taken back again to the speaker's room. It contains three small bottle, one for red ink, one for black ink, and one for sand, such as was used in the early days for drying ink. The ink tray is part of the furniture of the speaker's room and has more than ordinary interest, for it was used by Henry Clay when he occupied the speaker's chair.

A very easy way to account for the first natives of the new world is to adopt the theory that the aborigines came from Asia to America. The American museum of natural history will in a short time send expeditions to visit and live for a time among the tribes of the northwest corner of America. This study of their modes of life and comparison of their implements and skeletons will be carried through at least ten tribes, and proofs of their descent from tribes that came over Behring sea to this continent may, or may not, be established.

PROTECTION AND IMPORTS.

How Production Stimulated by High Duties and American Wages Increased.

A fall in imports may result from increased defense and expansion of home industries, or from general prostration of industries and trade. An increase in exports may result from such depression of business and of prices here that products are forced upon the world's markets for what they will bring, or it may come with rising prices as a consequence of increased foreign demand. Since all these things are obvious, sound inferences from changes in foreign trade can be formed only in the light of a due regard for the nature and circumstances of those changes.

But this does not alter the fact that protective duties do tend to diminish imports of certain kinds, and would not be perpetually denounced if they had no such tendency. The restriction of imports, when it stimulates home production of corresponding articles, may and often does result in the payment of millions of American laborers for their products instead of the payment of millions to foreign labor. It would be hard for the most stalwart free trader to deny that the duty on tin plates, for example, had stopped the payment of $15,000,000 or more to foreigners for their product, and caused the payment of sundry millions to Americans instead. If that duty and others of similar influence tend to lessen dependence upon foreign industries, to build up here a larger demand for American labor, the decrease in imports appears to be a good thing for the country. Is anybody prepared to deny it?

So heavy imports may either mean that the country is borrowing money, as the government did borrow $262,000,000 during Mr. Cleveland's term, or that it is pressed to liquidate foreign indebtedness previously existing, as it was when stocks and bonds came here from Europe in large quantity after Mr. Cleveland's election, or that domestic industries have made such progress that they are now able, with profit to makers and fair wages to labor, to send steel rails and other products abroad to markets which foreigners formerly controlled. It does not require much intelligence to determine whether the export movement of pig iron, rails, plates, machinery and other products for which the country was once wholly dependent upon foreign supplies has materially swelled the balance due to this country from others within the last year. Nor can it be denied that this result of steady or long-continued defense and development of home industries is but the ripened fruit, the checking of foreign importation being the bud. It is by none assumed that all protective duties entirely succeed in their object. But the fact that many have succeeded cannot be denied, in the presence of current events, except by one who has unusual indifference to truth.

Other causes are all the time influencing foreign trade, quite apart from the operation of protective duties. That is not disputed by any intelligent protectionist, nor does he think it necessary, unless writing for children, always to repeat in connection with every statement of the effect of protective duties the obvious truth that other causes are at the same time constantly at work to increase or decrease exports or imports. Such other causes, not depending upon the national policy as to tariff, are necessarily assumed in all discussion. They do not in the least alter the plain fact that a duty which checks foreign imports and fosters domestic production of tinplates, for instance, tends to lessen the amount which the nation has to pay to foreigners for their work, or the other fact that completely successful establishment of industries by protection does send millions' worth of iron, steel, machinery, rails and other products into foreign markets, adding to the amount which other nations pay this for its work.—N. Y. Tribune.

A True Patriot.

However people may differ from President McKinley on economic or other political issues, all concede that he has maintained himself with absolute dignity and manliness at every stage of the threatened disruption of our friendly relations with Spain; and his last declaration made on the subject of war will be heartily applauded by every patriotic citizen of the union. He said: "Rather my administration should be an ignominious failure than that it should be responsible for an unholy war." Such is President McKinley's attitude before the country and before the world. He is seriously threatened with war without having directly or indirectly given any just cause to provoke it. He has hewed to the line in the observance of the neutrality laws, and resolved all doubts in their favor, even to an extent that has been criticised by many intelligent and fair-minded citizens, but he did it in the interest of peace. He did it because the issue of war is of such grave magnitude that he felt compelled to err, if he erred at all, to avert the horrors of war.—Philadelphia Times (Dem.).

☞Uncle Sam feels pretty comfortably off, thank you, and he has good reason to. Government statistics just made public show that during the eight months ended February 28 American exports increased by $77,537,101 over those of the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, imports decreased by $19,932,116 and gold exports decreased by $42,477,529. There is good cause for satisfaction in such a state of affairs.—Troy Times.

☞Farmers in 1898 can afford to let the flies roost on the top rail of the fence and let the howlers for a 50-cent dollar do the shouting; but they should plant and sow and reap. It is going to be a great year for busy people.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WANE OF THE SILVER ISSUE.

Farmers All Over the Country Deserting the Cause of Cheap Money.

The embarrassments which Chairman Jones and his populist-silver allies encounter in their efforts to make the free silver cause the chief issue of the coming congressional campaign multiply as they hear from the various parts of the country. Besides the results of the object lesson given to farmers by the steady rise in the value of consumptive productions, the populists are receiving the fusion proposition with coldness, and in many sections with absolute rejection.

In Minnesota the silver leaders who visited that state to urge the populists "to save the country" by helping elect democrats to office found no encouragement.

On the Pacific coast the fusion proposition was met with bitter opposition and seems unlikely to be accepted.

In Indiana the populists, in their state convention, not only rejected the proposition, but went to the extent of displacing from the national committee one of the Indiana members who favored fusion and electing a nonfusionist in his place.

This plan of removing fusionists from the national committee has been received with so much favor by the populists in other sections of the country that a counter movement to prevent the complete elimination of fusionists from the national committee has begun by the presentation of a new rule, providing that members of the national committee cannot be removed without the approval of that committee itself. Whether this plan will make it possible to whip the populists into line for fusion in the interests of the silver cause remains to be seen.

Another difficulty—and a more serious one—with which the managers of the proposed silver campaign find themselves confronted is the loss of strength of the issue in all elements of the community, and especially among the farmers.

When wheat advanced some months ago in the face of the steady decline of silver the excuse was made that it was due simply to a shortage abroad, and that it did not affect the claim that the low prices of farm products were due to the low price of silver or the absence of the class of currency which the free coinage men had been urging upon the country. But now that all classes of farm production have advanced materially in price since the enactment of the Dingley law and the resumption of work in the factories, it is impossible longer to assume that the advances are a mere incident due to shortages abroad or to further utilize the claim that the price of silver in some mysterious way governs the price of farm products.

Even, in the case of cotton it has been shown that the low figure which it has received is due to an enormous increase in this country and in the world, while in other articles of farm production there has been a marked increase in prices. These advances apply practically to all articles produced by farmers, and as it was among the farmers that the members of the free silver party made the greatest gains in 1896, they naturally view with anxiety the prospect of their being able to hold, through fusion in support of silver, the vote which they controlled in that election.

Not only do the advices received thus far show that they are not going to be able to hold the populist vote, but they also show that the power of the silver issue has lost greatly among the farmers, who are not only too busy and too prosperous again to consider it seriously, but who find in the general advance in prices an absolute refutation of the claim that the low prices which obtained during the existence of the low tariff were due to the low price of silver or the earlier discontinuance of its coinage.—Chicago Times-Herald.

PRESS OPINIONS.

☞Spanish credit has sunk almost to the level of the sixteen to one silver dollar.—Troy Times.

☞The administration is a success and is receiving the support of the American people.—Albany Journal.

☞Some of the Kentucky silverites explain that they had to pass a force bill because the populists are deserting free coinage. Fiat elections naturally harmonize with fiat money.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞Have faith in the wisdom of President McKinley. He faces the crisis with courage and knowledge. He will not fail to give a good account of the trust which the American people impose in him.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

☞Populist leaders of the democratic party are trying to find new issues in Oregon and other places where elections are in near prospect. The farmers see the fallacy of the campaign of '96. There is a great difference between bankruptcy and a man with money in his pocket and more in sight.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞The malice with which Senator Hanna has been pursued and traduced, with the utter disregard of the facts and with the explicit intention to misrepresent, is abominable. He has borne, as few men would have borne, the blackest calumnies of type and cartoon that malice could devise.—Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

☞Bryan intends to have at least one big newspaper on his side in 1900. His party is going to start it in Chicago. In 1896 every newspaper of real ability and influence in the country except a few in the Rocky mountain states and one in San Francisco was against Bryan, but he intends to have better journalistic support two years hence. His Chicago venture, however, will not help him. Organs created for an occasion can help nobody and nothing. Bryan's projected organ will be the mouthpiece of the silver trust, and everyone who sees it will know this. It will have no influence; it will win no votes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A WARNING FROM LEE.

It Caused the President to Withhold His Message.

A Report that Spain was About to Declare an Armistice in Cuba was Also a Factor in Changing the Situation—Outlook for Peace is Said to be Brighter.

Washington, April 7.—Swift as a cannon's flash changed the Cuban situation yesterday. The galleries of congress were crowded, senators and representatives were agitated, even the diplomatic corps was in a ferment, awaiting a message from the president to congress that might mean war, when like an electric flash the word passed that there would be no message. Its suddenness stunned the public and amazed veteran congressmen. Ultimately, it became known that not only would there be no message yesterday, but no message this week, and that it was at least a possibility that the message written might never go to congress.

The first reason for the delay was that the administration received advices from Consul General Lee at Havana indicating that all Americans could not be gotten off the island yesterday and would be in grave peril if the message preceded their departure. The second reason slowly drifted into public comprehension late in the day, chiefly through dispatches from Madrid. This news was that the Spanish government, after what had been exciting times in inner Spanish circles at Madrid, had decided to reopen the case closed, so far as this government was concerned, by the refusal of Spain to make satisfactory response to the representations made by the United States last week, and in order to avert impending war had decided to make concessions heretofore refused.

What will be the final outcome it is too early to say, but the aspect of affairs certainly is more pacific and sufficient to renew the hope of the president in a solution of the Cuban question satisfactory to the American people and achieved without bloodshed. The details remain to be worked out, but it is expected that between now and Monday a clearer light will be thrown on the future by action at Madrid, of which one important feature at least is the declaration of an armistice by the queen regent of Spain. This armistice, it is expected, will lead to ultimate independence of Cuba from Spanish rule, but by what intermediate steps perhaps even the governing powers do not at this time know. Much, it is supposed, will depend upon the Cuban insurgents and the people of the United States and Spain.

The powers of Europe brought to bear all their influence on the government of Spain, and still are at work, seeking to secure peace. All the capitals of Europe have been in communication to this end, a fact evidenced by the assemblage at the British embassy in this city on Tuesday, of the representatives of the six great powers of Europe, who then and there were made acquainted with what had been done abroad and with the desire of those who accredited them to Washington that they should work in accord here, this concert, however, in the United States not to go beyond a mild tender of good offices to secure peace and delay a declaration of war if hostilities became inevitable. Some of the representatives assembled at Sir Julian Pauncefote's may have wished to offer mediation, but if so were warned against it by others in the conference who understood more clearly that such a procedure would be resented.

The improved condition of affairs was reflected throughout all public quarters late in the day. It was manifested at the White House, among cabinet officers and at the embassies and legations, including the Spanish legation. At the latter establishment Senor Bernabe said that while he could not disclose any of the information reaching him in an official character, yet he felt that the prospects for peace looked much brighter.

AN EXODUS FROM HAVANA.

Foolish Confidence on the Part of Americans is Succeeded by a Panic.

Havana, April 7.—After many days of foolish confidence that nothing would happen, a number of people here—Americans and others—have been plunged into equally foolish fears in advance of the message of the president to congress. People who should know better insist that war has been declared. Others are equally sure that the pope has secured peace with honor. Bankers with close American connections are packing their papers, collecting all possible debts, arranging for guards for their vaults and sending their families away. Cuban women, with husbands, fathers or brothers in the insurgent army, are in a state of terror.

Consul General Lee says he has received no instructions to leave Havana. It is reported, however, that some of the consular records were sent north by the Mascotte yesterday.

Some Spaniards talk wildly about the United States fleet being blown out of water by fire from the Havana batteries on the water front, but as careful practice two days ago showed the inability of the gunners to come within 100 yards of a target on smooth water at a range of two miles, naval men need not be apprehensive of the effect of the Havana guns.

There Will be No Lack of Money.

Washington, April 7.—Last evening President McKinley had a long conference with John A. McCall, of New York, who assured the president that the government would be put to no embarrassment by a lack of money with which to prosecute a war. It is said that Mr. McCall told the president that within 48 hours he could raise among the financial institutions of New York alone $300,000,000, which the government could have upon its own terms, and that if a popular subscription was called for $500,000,000 could be obtained.

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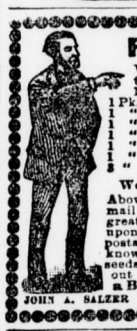
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WAR SEEMS INEVITABLE

Consul General Lee is Recalled from Havana.

Representatives of Six European Powers Call on President McKinley and Express Hopes that War May be Averted—The President's Reply Gives No Sign of a Peaceful Solution.

Washington, April 8.—There is no longer any doubt as to the purposes of this government with respect to the situation in Cuba. War in the opinion of the administration is inevitable, except in the unlooked for event of a surrender on the part of Spain.

The president's message which he had intended to send to congress on Wednesday has not been changed in any particular and embodies the unanimous views of the cabinet. Any movement to avert war must come from Madrid and must concede American demands, including an end to Spain's domination in Cuba.

Three features stand out plainly in the developments of Thursday. The six great powers of Europe—Germany, England, Russia, France, Austria and Italy—through their representatives here, called at the White House and presented to President McKinley a joint note expressing urgent hope for a peaceful adjustment between the United States and Spain, to which the president replied with unmistakable plainness as to the duty of this government to terminate insufferable conditions in Cuba.

Another and probably the most significant actual step showing the finality reached by the United States government was the authoritative statement that Consul General Lee would leave Havana on Saturday. This step will be regarded by Spain as akin to an overt act preceding war, as it will terminate the medium of official intercourse between the United States and the island. Almost equally important was the ominous tone of advices from Madrid, where the war fever seems to dominate.

The heavy guard about Minister Woodford's house, the imperative character of his last note, the war utterance of Minister Correo and the turbulence at the Spanish capital left little hope that pacific councils would prevail. No negotiations are proceeding at Madrid on the part of this government, but the powers of Europe are doing their utmost to persuade the Spanish government to yield and avert war. On the highest authority it can be stated that no instructions have been given as yet to Minister Woodford contemplating his withdrawal, the only step in that direction being the determination that Gen. Lee leave Havana on Saturday.

The note of the European powers presented to the president yesterday has not, in the opinion of members of the administration, changed the situation in the slightest degree.

The reply of this government, which had previously been approved by the cabinet, is not considered as indicating any change in the purpose of the president to intervene in Cuba at once, nor is it believed that it was the expectation of a majority of the foreign representatives present that the United States should change its policy or regard the joint note as other than an expression in behalf of peace and without special significance. So far as known in administration circles no further representations on this subject are expected. No offers of mediation on the part of any European power have been received and there is high authority for the statement that none would be accepted.

At the embassies the presentation of the joint note of the powers was regarded as the event of the day. The ambassador from one of the great powers of continental Europe stated that it was without a parallel in history that it was the only time the six great nations of Europe had united in this solemn manner to secure the peace of the world.

The opinion in the senate and house is that war must come. Even the most optimistic of the conservative senators have given up hope of a peaceful settlement.

A great deal of consideration was given by senators and representatives to the form of action. On this point there is a wide divergence of opinion, but it has assumed two distinct propositions. One is the recognition of independence of the island—coupled with armed intervention to drive out the Spaniards—and the other armed intervention, with a declaration that Cuba should be free.

The desire on the part of those favoring the latter plan is to avoid recognizing the insurgents and their government or any government until after the United States has control of the island. The latter plan is said to be that of the president, and efforts are being made to have it adopted so there will be no division between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

Margaret Mather is Dead.

Charleston, W. Va., April 8.—Margaret Mather, the actress, played her last death scene last night. While playing in this city Wednesday night she collapsed and was carried off the stage in an unconscious condition and never regained consciousness. She died at 5 p. m. Thursday of Bright's disease.

Programme for Lee's Departure.

Tampa, Fla., April 8.—The programme for the departure of Gen. Lee from Havana is as follows: The Olivette will enter Havana harbor on Saturday morning and Gen. Lee will notify all Americans that it will be their last chance to leave the island under the American flag. After all are on board the steamer, including the United States consuls from the various ports of Cuba, Gen. Lee will pull down the American flag from the consulate, will turn over the archives to the British consul and go aboard the Olivette, which will sail for Key West.

WILL MAKE NO CONCESSIONS.

The Spanish Cabinet Gives a Defiant Reply to Minister Woodford's Latest Communication—The Populace are Eager for Hostilities to Begin.

Madrid, April 8.—The cabinet ministers at their meeting Wednesday evening decided to appoint a committee to organize and superintend the national subscription to increase the strength of the fleet.

A semi-official note issued after the adjournment says: "The cabinet considered every aspect of the situation on the information of the foreign and colonial ministers, and especially in the light of the reports of the ministers of war and marine. The outcome of the deliberations was the adhesion of the government to all its previous decisions, without modification, and resolutions to that effect were adopted."

It is explained that the decisions to which the Spanish government adheres as announced in the semi-official note refer to those outlined at the last conference between Gen. Woodford and the Spanish ministers.

After the cabinet meeting and the issue of the semi-official note, which was regarded as a serious announcement, there was much excitement and bellicose talk in the city. The cafes were crowded with people, all eagerly discussing the situation, and generally approving the attitude of the cabinet.

An extraordinary cabinet council was held last night. The session has created more pessimistic impressions. The ministers refuse to furnish any explanation.

Minister Woodford, in a note sent to the council, declared that when he sent the confidential note on Wednesday he had not received a dispatch from President McKinley announcing the postponement of the presentation of the message to congress, and "as that changes the aspect of affairs, he withdraws the statements made in the previous note."

The excitement in Spain has reached the boiling point, but there are no demonstrations recorded anywhere yet. All the steamship firms of Valencia have offered their vessels as privateers, and a number of ship captains have called upon the naval commander at Barcelona, asking for letters of marque. Similar requests have been received from abroad, especially from France. The offers of money from the provinces toward the fund to increase the strength of the navy are said to be encouraging. It is said that Biscay alone has offered over 25,000,000 pesetas.

Berlin, April 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says: "The papers of the American consulate have already been intrusted to the care of the British consulate. At midnight the pope made fresh representations to the Spanish government and a second cabinet council was held, but the reply was to the effect that the pope's intervention had come too late, as a decision had already been arrived at."

New York, April 8.—A dispatch from Madrid says: Distinguished Spanish generals and some members of the cabinet have called upon the queen to protest against the surrendering of Spanish rights in Cuba.

The ambassadors of France, Germany, Russia and Italy waited last night upon Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, and presented a joint note in the interests of peace. Senor Gullon, replying, declared that the Spanish cabinet were unanimous in considering that Spain had reached "the limit of international policy in the direction of conceding the demands of the United States."

MURDERED A BANKER.

Patent Medicine Maker Blows the Top of a Capitalist's Head Off.

Lancaster, Pa., April 8.—David B. Landis, president of the Conestoga national bank, and one of the leading citizens of this city, was killed yesterday by Ralph W. Wireback, who is known throughout the country as the maker of patent medicine.

The tragedy resulted from an effort of Landis to dispossess Wireback, who rented a house from Landis last year with the privilege of renewing the lease if the house was not sold. Landis, however, sold the house before January 1 and notified Wireback, who maintained that he had the privilege of re-renting and refused to vacate.

Proceedings were begun to dispossess Wireback, but he had prepared himself by sending his family away and nailing shut the doors and windows and otherwise barricading the entrances. Two constables attempted to eject him, but Wireback took refuge in the garret. He asked for a conference, and Landis came to the house and, accompanied by the two constables, started up stairs to see Wireback. He had not ascended more than two or three steps when a report was heard and Landis fell back into Constable Graef's arms, the whole top of his head having been blown off. Wireback gave himself up.

United States Consuls Leave Cuba.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 8.—The agents of the steamer Brookline have advices from Santiago, Cuba, that the steamer sailed last evening with United States Consul Hyatt and others, and is due at Port Antonio to-day. The steamer Beverly arrived at Cienfuegos yesterday and is preparing to sail with United States Consul McGarr and other Americans for Boston, touching at Key West. The British consuls at Santiago and Cienfuegos will represent American interests during the absence of the United States consuls.

"Mine Torpedoes" in Havana Harbor.

New York, April 8.—The correspondent of the World in Havana telegraphs his paper that he has learned the kind and size of torpedoes and mines in the Spanish naval arsenal there. He also avers that he has learned the kind and size of torpedoes and mines in the Spanish navy. He also has learned that some were experimented with the week before the Maine arrived. Strings of torpedoes were run across the narrow harbor entrance recently. They are small floating boxes, two feet by one foot. They are called "mine torpedoes."

CALM BEFORE THE STORM

An Ominous Quiet Pervades Official Circles.

The Last Word that Could Avert War Has Been Spoken and the Time for Decisive Action on the Cuban Question is Almost Here—Preparations for the Fray Continue.

Washington, April 9.—Good Friday passed in Washington with not a ripple on the surface to show that the United States is on the brink of war. Both houses of congress had adjourned until Monday and at the executive mansion there was no rush of excited public men, but a Sunday quiet. At only the war and navy departments were there signs of an impending conflict in the rush of immediate orders to a host of naval officers to report at once for duty on vessels to which they were assigned and in conferences among bureau chiefs on details of war preparations. And yet the resolve was firmer than ever that unless Spain yields to American Cuban demands the United States by force of arms would move on Havana.

There was still some discussion of Cuban affairs, but it only served to emphasize the fact that one forward step of immense importance had been taken, for the discussion concerned not intervention and freedom of Cuba, but the duties that might be imposed upon the United States after we had expelled Spain from the island. This discussion revolved around two propositions, namely, intervention without recognition of national independence of the Cuban insurgents, and intervention with concurrent recognition of the independence of the present insurgent government.

The cabinet held its usual Friday session, but its meeting brought no change in the Spanish situation. Indeed it was chiefly significant in establishing that no change had occurred, that none was expected, and that the programme of action on the part of the United States was already made up. The president's message remains unaltered and alterations are unlikely between now and Monday, barring altogether unexpected developments from Madrid. After the meeting cabinet officers stated that the message would be sent to congress on Monday, no change in that respect having been considered, and all cause for delay having been removed.

The feeling that an end had come to diplomatic talk and that action alone remained, was shared in all quarters, including the foreign embassies, where the ambassadors expressed the feeling that all has been done in Washington that can be done in the cause of peace. What is going on at Madrid gives slight hope of such concessions there as will alter the present situation. There are no negotiations in the sense of exchanges on pending propositions. Both parties apparently have said their last word.

Preparations for all eventualities are being hurried to completion. Mr. Lee will leave Havana to-day, probably on the Fern, now in Havana harbor, although it was said at the state department that he might take one of the Plant line of steamers. At that time also the other United States consuls and most of the American citizens residing in Cuba will be out of the island. Official reports received here Friday stated that large numbers of Americans were leaving on the several steamers from Havana and other ports. Entire quiet has prevailed there up to this time. The United States consul at Porto Rico is also preparing to leave.

No instructions have been sent to Mr. Woodford at Madrid concerning his withdrawal from that place, that being left to his discretion. The prospects of his withdrawal have been fully considered, however, and in the event of his retirement the British ambassador at Madrid will look after American interests and afford protection to such Americans as remain in Spain.

The Spanish minister at Washington has received no instructions as to his departure, nor has he made preparations to go, although his establishment is in such a condition that he could leave within a few hours after receiving orders from his government to depart. As an evidence of the complete cessation of negotiations, it can be cited that yesterday closed the seventh consecutive day since the Spanish minister called at the state department.

War and naval preparations are proceeding, but the larger details of preparation have been shaped and there is little more to do than to see these regularly executed. While there are many naval movements, there has not yet been any decisive order affecting the movement of the fleets. A report was current that the Spanish fleet of cruisers had sailed from Cadiz for American waters. There was no confirmation of this, though it would not be improbable.

Startling Disclosures Expected.

Washington, April 9.—Representative Lorrimer, of Illinois, says that Gen. Lee will make some startling disclosures before the senate committee on foreign relations when he arrives here, regarding the conspiracy to blow up the Maine. Information Gen. Lee is expected to testify to relates to the extinguishment of the electric lights in Havana at the instant of the blowing up of the Maine.

Can Make No Concessions.

Madrid, April 9.—A dispatch from Washington says no negotiations have been initiated there and that none will be undertaken abroad, except through Gen. Woodford, who is instructed to negotiate only on the basis of the note presented at the recent conference. Woodford has sent a message to Washington setting forth that the end is still very doubtful.

31 Men Killed by a Snowslide.

Seattle, Wash., April 9.—The steamer Alki arrived last night with news that a snowslide occurred last Sunday on Chilkoot trail in which 31 men were killed and a large number injured.

WAR TAXES AND LOANS.

Congressmen are Drafting a Bill to Raise More Revenue When Hostilities Begin.

Washington, April 9.—The members of the ways and means committee of the house are busily engaged with treasury officials in drafting a war revenue measure to be introduced in congress immediately upon the opening of hostilities with Spain. An increase in the internal revenue tax on beer from $1 to $2 a barrel, and a large increase in the tax on manufactured tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes, has been practically agreed upon. Bank checks, bills of exchange, drafts, deeds, mortgages and other paper of this class, patent medicines and nostrums in all probability also will be added to the list.

A rough estimate of the receipts to be derived from these sources is that the increase on these articles will approximate $100,000,000 a year. Beer, it is thought, will produce an increase of $35,000,000; manufactured tobacco an increase of $33,000,000 or more, and commercial paper and patent medicines $32,000,000. Another source of revenue which it is said is almost certain to be availed of is transactions in railroad and other listed stocks. It is believed that the returns from this source will be large. In all the figuring so far, the remaining industries and the professions which were taxed for strictly war revenues during the rebellion have been left out of the account.

An increase of from two cents to three cents on letter postage, and a tax on gas and electric light has also been suggested to the department, but these items have not yet been considered. The increase of one cent an ounce on letter postage probably would augment the receipts by $30,000,000 a year.

A bill providing for a temporary loan of $100,000,000, and a permanent loan of from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 at 3 per cent., payable in coin, has been prepared by the ways and means committee and will be introduced in case of war.

FEW SOLD AT PAR.

Deputy Treasurer of the Cuban Republic Tells of Transactions in Cuban Bonds.

Washington, April 9.—The foreign affairs committee of the house met Friday and continued the hearing of Mr. Quesada, the representative of the Cuban republic. Mr. Quesada continued his statement as to the status of the government of the republic. The deputy treasurer of the Cuban republic appeared with his books and they were inspected by the committee. He explained that of the $10,000,000 bonds authorized only $122,000 had been actually disposed of. Some of these were in payment of provisions sent to Cuba. For some of the bonds par had been obtained. These were taken mainly by the friends of Cuba. The lowest price at which any were sold was 25 cents on the dollar, a batch of $20,000 being sold for $5,000 in a pressing emergency. One million of the bonds, he said, were locked up in the safe of Belmont & Co., of New York, to be sold when the price fixed—45 cents on the dollar—had been obtained.

The deputy treasurer was asked if he knew the story of the publication of the De Lome letter and he told the first authentic story of how it was obtained. He explained that it was abstracted by a clerk in the post office at Havana who was in sympathy with the Cuban cause and sent to New York. There its importance was at once realized and it was given out for publication.

Significant action was taken when the hearing concluded. An adjournment until Monday at 11 o'clock was taken. The committee has no regular day of meeting now and is subject to the call of the chairman. In order to be in a position to act, the friends of independence and action adjourned until Monday, so that if necessary they could act on that day if the message was not to come in, and not depend upon a call from the chairman. This is regarded as showing the temper of the committee against any further delay.

A STRONG SPANISH FLEET.

It is Anchored at Cadiz and is Being Prepared for Service with All Speed.

Cadiz, April 9.—Admiral Cervas' fleet is anchored here, taking in stores and victuals. It consists of the fast cruisers Alfronso XII., Infanta Maria Theresa and Cristobal Colon, two second-class cruisers, four torpedo vessels and two destroyers fresh from England. The government expects the early arrival of the battleships Pelayo, Cardinal Cisneros, Emperor Charles V., two destroyers from England and the torpedo cruiser Maria De Molina from Ferrol. The above vessels are not far advanced in their preparations, but those which have been in foreign yards have been withdrawn hurriedly, for fear war would begin before their repairs or outfits could be completed. The required work can be done in Spain with the assistance of foreign firms and foreign workmen brought down at great expense.

The minister of marine had no difficulty in getting men and officers without calling on the arsenal reserves, as thousands of sailors and officers ashore volunteered, in addition to the men returning from the Phillippine islands and in the merchant service.

Several large trans-Atlantic steamers of Marquis Comilla's line are rapidly fitting with rapid-fire guns, Maxims, Nordenfelts and strong crews. They will be commanded by royal naval officers.

Lord's Sentence.

Seattle, Wash., April 9.—J. G. Courtney and D. A. Campbell, of this city, arrived here from Dawson City on the steamer Victorian. They made the trip in 22 days. They report that Judge McGuire had reached Dawson and had opened court. Ed Lord, the man who stole $20,000 from a saloon last fall, was sentenced to five years at hard labor.

Strike Ended.

Lewiston, Me., April 9.—All but 20 of the strikers at the Androscoggin cotton mill have agreed to return to work and the strike which has prevailed for 11 weeks is at an end.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

She—"There are people who use religion as a cloak." He—"I know it." "What will they do in the next world, do you think?" "Oh, they won't need any cloak there."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Skinflint—"Here is a ha'penny for you, my man, and pray tell how you came to be so miserably poor?" Mendicant—"Ah, mum! I was like you—too fond of giving large sums of money to the poor!"—Tit-Bits.

Incuarble.—Bing—"Yes, that's old Spriggings. Half a dozen doctors have given him up at various times during his life." Wing—"What was the trouble with him?" Bing—"He wouldn't pay his bills."—Boston Traveller.

Knew His Business.—Old Farmer—"That's a fine lot of pigs over there. What do you feed them?" Amateur—"Why, corn, of course." Old Farmer—"In the ear?" Amateur—"Certainly not; in the mouth."—Chicago News.

Mrs. Jaggs—"If I got as intoxicated as you do I'd go off somewhere and shoot myself." Jaggs—N-no you (hic) wouldn't, m' dear. If you wash (hic) bafsh as 'tox'cated as I am you couldn't (hic) hit shide of barn."—Chicago News.

Cruel.—"Yes," said Miss Passeigh, "I enjoy the society of Mr. Airylad. He keeps me interested. He is always saying something that one never hears from anybody else." "Really!" rejoined Miss Cayenne. "Has he been proposing to you, too?"—Washington Star.

Lady Bicyclist (hysterically)—"Oh, Mr. Officer, Mr. Officer, somebody has stolen my bicycle." Officer—"What kind of a bicycle was it?" Lady Bicyclist—"Why, it was a high-geared, hollow-axle, self-oiling, detachable tires, movable spoke-studs, double ball-bearings, and—oh, yes, now I come to think of it—my baby was attached to the handle-bars."—Tit-Bits.

OFFICE-HOLDING TAX-EATERS.

Numbers of Persons Included in the Civil Service Lists of Various Countries.

The statement was published recently that the number of persons in the classified civil service of Great Britain, exclusive, of course, of the army, navy, constabulary and elected officers, amounted to 50,000, with annual pay of £7,000,000 or $35,000,000. An official statement made in Washington on March 1 showed that the total number of officeholders in this country was 178,717. The aggregate salaries amounted to $90,589,927. The classified list of officeholders numbers 87,108, leaving in the unclassified list 91,609, of whom about 80,000 are fourth-class postmasters.

In Great Britain the post office and telegraph office employes are not included in the civil service. Figuring the population of the United States as now about double that of Great Britain, it is seen that the number of persons in the civil service of Great Britain is relatively greater than it is here. In France, by a recent computation, there were in the civil service of that country 350,000 persons, or about one per cent. of the population—300,000 men and 50,000 women, a total, however, which included the instructors in and employes of the government schools, which in England and the United States are local, not national concerns. No one seems to know even approximately how many persons in Germany are in the direct employ of the government exclusive of the army and navy.

In Austria-Hungary, where the conditions of government are not much dissimilar from those which prevail in Germany, the civil service includes 200,000 persons, 120,000 in Austria and 80,000 in Hungary. The Austrian method of computation, however, is not one which would be likely to gain much favor here, especially when there was a legislature in session at a state capital. The Austrian division of inhabitants is as follows: Farmers, those engaged in manufacture, those engaged in commerce, capitalists, those in the civil service, those in domestic service, and "various persons." The designation of "capitalist" would never do in the United States. It would prove too elastic—too large when there were no taxes to be paid, too small, perhaps, when there were taxes to be collected—and a subdivision of the population as "capitalists" would be awkward for another reason, because it would be difficult to ascertain what was the dividing line between the penury of the majority and the affluence of the few, and no such subdivision would be permanently popular here. In Spain a considerable number of the population are returned as "vagrants and smugglers," but Spain is the only country which preserves this sinister subdivision of its people, and there is no separate subdivision for those in the public service, though the colonial, maritime and customs interests of Spain require a very considerable number of persons on the national payroll. Italy has a large civil list, but no stated class of "vagrants and smugglers."—Chicago Tribune.

Every Day a Month.

The gradual change in the day and the month now taking place proceeds continuously until the duration of a rotation of the earth is prolonged to 55 of our present days. At the same time the month, or the time of a revolution of the moon round the earth, will also occupy 55 of our days. Since the month here means the period of the return of the moon to the same place amongst the stars, and since the day is to be estimated the same way, the moon must then always face the same part of the earth's surface, and the two bodies must move as though they were fastened together by a bar. The outcome of the lunar tidal friction will accordingly be that the moon and the earth will go round as though locked together in a period of 55 of our present days, with day and month identical in length. —Prof. George H. Darwin, in Atlantic.

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUGHEY, President.

38-tf.

FINE LIQUOR STORE

IN EMPORIUM, PA.

THE undersigned has opened a first-class Liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, &c. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GINS AND WINES,

BOTTLED ALE, CHAMPAGNE, Etc.

Choice line of

Bottled Goods.

IN addition to my large line of liquors I carry constantly in stock a full line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Pool and Billiard Room in same building. Call and see me.

A. A. McDONALD, PROPRIETOR, EMPORIUM, PA.

F. X. BLUMLE,

EMPORIUM, PA.

Bottler of and Dealer in

BEER, WINES, WHISKIES,

And Liquors of All Kinds.

The best of goods always carried in stock and everything warranted as represented.

Especial Attention Paid to Mail Orders.

EMPORIUM, PA.

GO TO

J. A. Kinsler's,

Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.,

Where you can get anything you want in the line of

Groceries, Provisions,

FLOUR, SALT MEATS, SMOKED MEATS, CANNED GOODS, ETC.,

Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.

Goods Delivered Free any Place in Town.

CALL AND SEE ME AND GET PRICES.

NEAR P. & E. DEPOT

EMPORIUM

Bottling Works,

JOHN McDONALD, Proprietor.

Near P. & E. Depot, Emporium, Pa.

Bottler and Shipper of

Rochester Lager Beer,

BEST BRANDS OF EXPORT.

The Manufacturer of Soft Drinks and Dealer in Choice Wines and Pure Liquors.

We keep none but the very best Beer and are prepared to fill Orders on short notice. Private families served daily if desired.

JOHN McDONALD.

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE IN CHICAGO AT THE NEW YORK OFFICES OF A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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If paid in advance.....$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

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Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
CHARLES W. STONE, of Warren.
[Subject to the decision of the Republican State Convention.]

For President Judge,
B. W. GREEN, of Cameron,
[Subject to the decision of the Republican District Convention.]

Sensible and Timely.

The fellow who howls loudest for war is rarely heard leading a charge on the enemy's guns.

But then we need 'em, if for nothing else than to whoop and howl, because a certain amount of wind is needed to fan a sizzling smoking fire into a blaze.

Nor is it essential that they should know what they are whooping and howling about.

Ask these fellows upon what grounds they would declare war, and they can't give any. They don't know what the status of affairs is between the two countries. They have heard that there might be war, and they are howling for it. To avenge the loss of one war vessel and the lives of a large part of the crew, they would sacrifice a score of equally valuable vessels and thousands of equally good lives.

All this, to say nothing of vast treasure and untold injury to commerce and trade, just to gratify the great army of whoopers and howlers.

Our dogs of war are ready to pounce upon other dogs of war and fight to a finish.

What for?

To those who would have most of the fighting to do, and the heaviest burdens to bear, and the greater losses to suffer, it looks as if it would be mainly to gratify that desire of these whoopers and howlers to see a fight.

There is nothing surer than that those most clamorous for war will never willingly join the ranks of the real fighters. They will be found in the departments of supply, where there is plenty to eat, and fine chances for turning pennies to their own account.

Every veteran of the late war will tell you the same, and most any of them can cite case after case in proof of their statements. And it was well known in the army that loud-mouthed, swearing, swagering soldiers were no good for fighting.—Quiet Observer in Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1898.

While every man and woman is interested in the exciting subjects which have been prominently before the public mind in Washington during the past month, it may be interesting to turn aside for a moment to consider that subject which, at this time last year, was engrossing public attention, the new tariff.

It is a subject which will especially interest the farmers just now, for the new law, having been in operation for more than a half-year, it is practicable to begin to measure its effect upon all classes and especially upon the great industries of agriculture and manufacturing.

The Treasury Department has just issued a statement covering in detail the operations of the new law during the first half-year of its work, also showing the importations and exportations for January of the present year. It is especially interesting to the farmer because it gives him an insight into the work of the new tariff law compared with that which preceded it and particularly as to its effect upon his own industry.

Some facts relative to the first six months' work of the law have been already alluded to, but it is well enough in this connection to point out the fact that the total importations of articles of food and live animals in the first half-year of the new law fell nearly $20,000,000 as compared with the corresponding six months of the preceding year under the Wilson law.

Now for details: The importation of horses in January, 1898, under the Dingley law amounted to only $10,978 in value against $21,364 in January of the preceding year under the Wilson law. Meantime the exports of horses in January, 1898, amounted to $562,140 as against $338,295 in the preceding January. Of barley the importations in January were only 16,030 bushels against 161,625 bushels in the preceding January under the Wilson law. Of chicory, the January, 1898, imports were only 3,055 pounds against 944,035 in January of the preceding year. There was a slight falling off in the importations of eggs, the number being, in Jauuary last, 20,297 doz. against 21,072 dozen in the preceding January, while the exports in January, 1898, were 163,068 dozen against 69,875 dozen in the preceding January. Of flax, the January, 1898, importations were 288 tons against 410 tons in January, 1897. Of hay, the importations last January were 86 tons against 9,934 tons in the preceding January, while the exportations of hay increased from $74,922 in value in January, 1897, to $94,210 in value in January, 1898 The importations of fruits in January, 1898, amounted to $651,292 against $822,524 in the preceding January, while the exports of fruits amounted in January, 1898, to $836,780 against $625,239 in the preceding January, showing a gain in exports and a reduction in imports.

The president of the Manchester Association of Engineers, who has recently been in this country, in speaking of our iron and steel manufactures, says: "The United States with her boundless natural resources, coupled with the energy of her people, is destined to become the work-shop of the world." He might also have added that her protective system is the cause of the progress she has made in this line.

C. W. Stone's Canvass.

Congressman Charles W. Stone, of Warren, has picked up so many delegates within the past three weeks, says the Philadelphia Times, that already his candidacy must be given serious consideration. He has a solid delegation from his congressional district, consisting of the counties of Warren, Venango, McKean and Cameron. By compromise two of the Mercer delegates are for him; the Butler delegates, although uninstructed, are said to be for him also, and the Lawrence county delegates were instructed for him on Monday.

With so good a beginning and delegates yet to be elected in several counties in the northwest, where sentiment is in his favor, it is clear that he will go into the convention with a personal following that can hardly fail to prove an important factor in making the final selections of a candidate. As he has been in Congress of late and is thus free of the factional entanglements from which some other candidates have not been able to extricate themselves, a stranger thing might happen than for his band of delegates to become a neucleus around which other delegates might rally and give him the nomination in the final round up.

C. W. Stone has had a long public career. He was a member of the House at Harrisburg from the district composed of Venango and Warren during the sessions of 1870 and 1871; state senator from the same district in 1877 and 1878; lieutenant governor for the four years following January, 1879, and secretary of the commonwealth by appointment of Governor Beaver from January, 1887, until his resignation in 1890 to take his seat as a member of the Fifty-first Congress, to which he had been elected to fill a vacancy. He has been returned to Congress continuously since that time, and is a member of the Fifty-fifth congress, now in session, and chairman of the committee on coinage.

From this it will be seen that in point of experience in public affairs no man in the State can be said to have served longer or in a more varied capacity. If governorships were bestowed in Pennsylvania in the way of promotion Congressman Stone would certainly be eligible.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Painfield, Ill., makes the statment, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this great discovery at L. Taggarts Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

Mason Hill Letter.

All is well that ends well.

David Ives had business at Medix Run on Saturday.

A. A. Moody, of Driftwood, was seen on our streets Friday.

W. J. Miller took in the sights at St. Marys on Monday.

J. R. Russell had business at Ridgway on Monday.

Who were the two young gentlemen that got "left" on Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Connor visited friends on Huston Hill over Sunday.

D. S. and Hezekiah Miller, of Millers Run, visited friends and old acquaintances here on Wendesday.

Miss Lizzie Jordan who has been working at Dents Run, returned home on Thursday.

What has become of the correspondent to the Independent from this place? Was he scared out or killed in the recent riot.

Miss Minnie Barr, of Medix Run, passed over the hill on Monday en route to Sterling Run, in the interest of her millinery establishment.

Some of the people of this place who have "licked" Spain every day for the last two months with their mouth, will now probably have a chance to "lick" them with a shot gun.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Connor have commenced housekeeping in the house recently vacated by Mr. Hill. The writer will stop and get a "square" some of these days when convenient.

O. B. Tanner has made application to President McKinley to lead the American troops in Cuba in case of war. A better man than Mr. Tanner could not be found, as he is "long" for this world.

A piece of poetry was found by the writer, near the school house, on Sunday. The poet (of home talent) is requested to come forward, prove identity and get a five center.

A colored gentleman preached an interesting sermon to a large congregation here on Sunday. He expects to lecture on Tuesday night on the days of slavery and the African race.

Quite a number of young people of this place attended the school entertainment on Huston Hill on Saturday night and report it "out of sight," notwithstanding the uncomfortable circumstances of a crowded house. The people were well pleased with the program which was quite lengthy.

Death visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Marsh on Sunday morning and carried away their youngest son, aged about two years, after a brief illness of twenty hours. The remains were laid at rest in the cemetery at this place on Monday at 2:00 o'clock, to await the summons of the angles. Rev. Edersole officiating.

A MEMORIAL.

One is missed; O, missed sincerely!
Missed within our quiet home;
Gone is he whom we loved so dearly,
Left a vacancy for gloom.

One is missed; God's angles bade him
Come and dwell with him above,
In Mason Hill cemetery we laid him,
The second token of our love.

Ne'er again on earth we'll meet him,
Speak to him no more,
But we hope at last to greet him
On that peaceful shining shore.

DING.

April 12, 1898.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

PUBLIC SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT of Common Pleas for the County of Cameron, and under the provisions of an Act of General Assembly, approved the 14th day of DECEMBER, 1893, the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will expose to PUBLIC SALE, at the FREIGHT STATION, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division, at EMPORIUM, PA.,

SATURDAY, APRIL 23d, 1898,

At 1:30 o'clock, P. M., one car load SHINGLES consigned to Bryant Lumber & Shingle Co., Emporium, Pa., notify S. S. Hackett, loaded on car 11,584, lading said to consist of 670 packages of shingles.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

F. D. HOWELL, Frt. Claim Agt.
W. E. FRASER, Div. Frt Agt.
T. GALLAGHER, Frt. Agent.

Williamsport, Pa., March 25, 1898.—5-3t.

SEEDS FROM OUR GROUNDS SEEDS TO YOURS

WE no longer supply our seeds to dealers to sell again. At the same time, anyone who has bought our seeds of their local dealer during either 1896 or 1897 will be sent our **Manual of "Everything for the Garden" for 1898 FREE** provided they apply by letter and give the name of the **local merchant from whom they bought.** To all others, this magnificent **Manual,** every copy of which costs us **30 cents** to place in your hands, will be sent free on receipt of **10 cents** (stamps) to cover postage. Nothing like this **Manual** has ever been seen here or abroad; it is a book of **200** pages, contains **500** engravings of seeds and plants, mostly new, and these are supplemented by **6** full size colored plates of the best novelties of the season, finally **OUR "SOUVENIR" SEED COLLECTION** will also be sent without charge to all applicants sending **10 cts.** for the **Manual** who will state where they saw this advertisement

Postal Card Applications Will Receive No Attention.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK

Ten in One.

Laxa Tea contains ten separat and distinct herbs, each beneficial in itself Try it and be convinced of its merits Guaranteed and sold by all druggists. 10 and 25 cents per package. 1-32-15ly

Give the orchard all the potash it needs.

Easy to Get.

Warren's Corn Cure is easy to use and never fails. Sold by all druggists at 15 cents a bottle. 1-32-14-ly

Coarse raw manure is not fit for the garden.

What it Will Do.

Laxa Tea cleanses the system, aids digestion, cures constipation and sick headache. Pleasant to take, does not gripe. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. 10 and 25 cents per package. 1-32-14-ly.

The gem melon is the best seller in the market.

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by her friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's pain balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by L. Taggart. apr

Prune the quince tree and train it to a single stem.

It is Disgraceful

To allow your feet to become disfigured, when Warren's Corn Cure never fails. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists at 15 cents a bottle. 1-32-14-ly

Missouri sold $19,500.000 worth of fruit last year.

Are you Troubled with Dyspepsia?

If so, do not neglect until it is too late this opportunity of ridding yourself of this trouble. Dr. Fenner's Dyspepsia Cure, as the name implies, is simply for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. This is a preparation long and successfully used in private practice by one of America's best qualified physicians, who is an accepted authority on all medical questions. If not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by

Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Extra work in getting a good seed bed pays in garden work.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; to-day Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by L. Taggart. apr.

R. SEGER & SON

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS.

We take great pleasure this week in announcing to the people of Cameron county, that we have just received the most beautiful and complete line of

SPRING GOODS,

Ever placed in Emporium. We have spared no expense in buying the BEST CLASS of goods on the market.

We desire to call the attention of the public to our Show Windows and examine all the latest novelties of spring.

OUR FEDORA HATS,

In all shapes and colors are a thing of beauty and something shich all, both young and old should wear this spring.

OUR SATIN LINED SUITS

For Easter are among the choice offerings we are now displaying. These are of the highest grade of ready-made clothing and best workmanship

OUR NECK WEAR,

Comprises all the latest novelties in Plaids, Stripes and Polkadots and is the most up-to-date line we have ever handled. In a word throughout our entire department we have nothing but the best to offer and will take great pleasure in showing our goods if you will but call.

R. SEGER & SON,
One door east of Bank.

GETTING READY

Every expectant mother has a trying ordeal to face. If she does not

get ready for it, there is no telling what may happen. Child-birth is full of uncertainties if Nature is not given proper assistance.

Mother's Friend

is the best help you can use at this time. It is a liniment, and when regularly applied several months before baby comes, it makes the advent easy and nearly painless. It relieves and prevents "morning sickness," relaxes the overstrained muscles, relieves the distended feeling, shortens labor, makes recovery rapid and certain without any dangerous after-effects.

Mother's Friend is good for only one purpose, viz.: to relieve motherhood of danger and pain.

One dollar per bottle at all drug stores, or sent by express on receipt of price.

FREE BOOKS, containing valuable information for women, will be sent to any address upon application to

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

500 PAGE BOOK MAILED FREE.

CONTENTS:

Part I.—Diseases of Horses.
Part II.—Diseases of Cattle.
Part III.—Diseases of Sheep.
Part IV.—Diseases of Hogs.
Part V.—Diseases of Dogs.
Part VI.—Diseases of Poultry.

Same book in better binding 50 cts.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

VITAL WEAKNESS

and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

SPRING CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, AND FURNISHING GOODS.

CLOTHING—

We have out-done all our previous efforts this season and now have a beautiful line of this spring clothing both for men of all sizes and boys of all sizes. Our new silk lined suits are beauties. Do not fail to see them before buying.

HATS—

Our Hat stock is better than ever this year. All the latest styles.

SHOES—

We have a beautiful line of Men's Shoes, both in russet and black.

NECKWEAR—

The latest style and nicest and largest line in this vicinity.

TROUSERS—

Do you need a pair of trousers? If you do, look over some of ours. We have a larger stock than ever. In fact we have anything you wish int his line and the best. We sell only the best.

JNO. J. SOBLE,

CLOTHIER AND MEN'S OUTFITTER.

Opposite Post-office, Emporium, Pa.

C. B. HOWARD & COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

CARPETS.

MATTINGS

WE have received our new stock of Carpet Samples, which we would be pleased to show you. They comprise all the latest shades and designs in Wiltons, Moquett, Velvet, Body Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpet. We do not carry a line of full piece goods and can therefore show you a larger variety of styles at lower prices.

MATTING—We have a line of Mattings which we would be pleased to show you, at prices from 13c to 28c the yard.

RUGS—See our Rugs, at $2.25 and $2.50.

WINDOW SHADES—Before purchasing your spring Window Shades come and see the line we have to show you at very reasonable prices.

RUGS

Window Shades.

C. B. HOWARD & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

EMPORIUM, PA.

Old Reliable Drug Store.

Owing to the very liberal patronage I have had from our people and in view of the hard times I will until MAY 1st, reduce the price of Physicians Prescriptions as follows, viz:

All 1 oz. mixtures, regular price, 20 to 15
All 2 oz. mixtures, regular price, 25 to 19
All 3 oz. mixtures, regular price, 35 to 25
All 4 oz. mixtures, regular price, 45 to 30
All 6 oz. mixtures, regular price, 65 to 50
All 8 oz. mixtures, regular price, 85 to 65

And a corresponding reduction on all packages of Powders, Pills, Ointments Also liberal discount on all Patent Medicines, Baby Foods, Perfumes, Toilet and Fancy Articles and extra liberal discount on Fountain Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Atomizers and Nursing Bottles.

I will guarantee my goods to be strictly fresh and equal to any goods in the market.

Thirty years experience in the town of Emporium is sufficient evidence of competency. If you wish to avail yourself of the liberal offer, leave your Physician's Prescriptions and drug trade in general at the OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE.

L. TAGGART.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Feb. 23, 1898.

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 50
Graham, "	75
Rye, "	60
Buckwheat, "	50
Patent Meal, "	40
Coarse Meal, per 100,	90
Chop Feed, "	90
Middlings, "	90
Bran, "	90
Corn, per bushel,	50
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, letter, or personally.

"Bing" Hemphill has returned to this place and will drive the ice wagon.

Dr. Bradford, of Austin, was in town last week.

John Catlin and wife have returned to Renovo.

Miss Carrie Ness is home from Buffalo on a visit.

Mrs. Mullin and Miss Mayze are visiting at Eldred.

Jno. F. Parsons visited in Lock Haven over Sunday.

Mrs. E. M. Ness has returned from visiting at Harrisburg.

W. L. Sykes and son George visited relatives in town last Friday.

A. D. Gould and wife, of Eldred, visited Emporium relatives over Sunday.

Ed. Cook and family have moved to Olean, where they will reside in the future.

Miss Ruth Minick, of Ridgway, has gone to Washington, D. C., to pass the summer.

D. S. McDonald left Sunday evening for New York City, to consult with his physician.

H. D. Burlingame, of Williamsport, was calling on old friends in town last Saturday.

John W. Norris has moved his family to Bailey Run, where he expects to work this year.

D. N. Lacy, organizer for the Protective Home Circle, is stopping in town this week.

Geo. A. Walker and wife passed Easter Sunday with W. L. Sykes and family at Buffalo.

W. W. Weeks has commenced extensive improvements on the Wm. Garrity residence.

Miss Bessie Calkins came down from Kane and spent Easter with J. H. Calkins and family.

Mrs. Ella Hitchcock, of Emporium, is a guest of Mrs. E. E. Chambers.—Smethport Democrat.

Harry McDonald has returned to Cleveland, and will enter the employ of the Nickle Plate R. R.

Josiah Howard continues to make improvements on Junior Park. A good thing—push it along.

John L. Johnson, who conducts the Central Hotel, was a business caller at the PRESS sanctum yesterday.

D. C. Lininger and wife, of Cameron, Pa., were the guests of Len McMurtey and family last week.—Austin Autograph.

Our old friend John R. Buckwalter, of Lexington, Ky., will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Blue Grass Advertiser.

We are pleased to note the rapid improvement in the health of George Metzger, Sr. He is now riding an Eclipse wheel.

Mrs. W. A. Aungts, of Oil City, Pa., is visiting Wm. McDonald and family. Mrs. A. visits Sizerville Mineral Springs during her visit.

We are greatly indebted to Hon. C. W. Stone for a copy of the official report of the testimony taken before the Maine Court of Inquiry.

John Ulrich has leased the fixtures of the barber shop owned by Walter Thompson and has a first-class barber in charge, in the person of C. J. Savage, of Syracuse, N. Y.

D. G. Ritter and Mr. Rockwell, of Austin, both cousins of the late H. C. Rockwell, drove from Austin last Tuesday and called upon Mrs. Rockwell. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Ritter, who informed us that forty years ago he used to wagon merchandise from Wellsboro to Emporium. This is his second visit within those years. Mr. Ritter, whose residence is at Wellsboro, has been busily engaged re-building Austin's burned district.

Addison Gross, who has been troubled with blood poisoning in the hands, during the past few days, is better now and is taking out-door exercise for a change. He is assisting J. H. Day on his farm. Mr. Gross has been closely confined in the store for a long time and the change cannot help but be beneficial.

Wm. T. Seger is visiting in Washington, D. C., this week. While Will may not offer his services to Uncle Sam, there is no telling what kind of an alliance he may form before he returns home. LATER.—He has returned, safe and well.

Thos. S. Patchell and wife, of Driftwood, Pa., were the guests of Mrs. D. M. Hatten, of Rumford street, on Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Patchell is one of the Keystone State's well known lumbermen.—Depew, N. Y., Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bowers gave a birthday party on Thursday last for their daughter, Miss Mamie. About forty guests were present, some of whom were from Cameron county. All report a good time.—Elk Advocate.

Fred Julian hurried in to see us this morning, paid for his PRESS and departed, exclaiming, "trout season will open to-morrow and I must get there."

John J. Soble's fine display of slylish hats capture the boys. His dandy new decorations greatly please his customers.

Mrs. Hitchcock, who has visited at Wellsville, N. Y., for several weeks, returned to Emporium yesterday.

Mrs. Fred A. Hill entertained a large party of lady friends yesterday afternoon.

Rich Valley Notes.

Editor Press:—

A dance was held at John McClenahan's last Friday night.

Henry Carter sprained his ankle last Monday.

Nelson Cutler has moved back into his own house.

Thomas Nickerson, of Potter county, made a flying visit here last week.

Mrs. Abram Lewis made a short visit here a few days ago.

Emma Bittenbender has gone to Potter county to visit her cousin, Mrs. George Nickerson.

We are glad to note that Morris Lewis, who has been sick for several months, is getting better.

Merrick Nolan has moved into our valley and occupies James Granger's house.

Mrs. D. A. Peasley had the misfortune to fall and put her wrist out of joint a few days ago.

We enjoyed (?) quite a snow storm last Sunday, the 6th. Hope it is all down now.

We noticed Mark Goodwin on a new wheel the other day. Who next?

April 11, 1898. ADINA.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

Remember that N. Seger carries a larger line of clothing than all the clothing stores in Cameron county combined.

In small country newspaper offices where the copy goes from the editor to the compositor, then, after printing, directly to the subscriber, the need of a proof reader is often felt. For example, in a Missouri office, a short time ago, the boy in "making up" the forms got the galleys mixed. The first part of the obituary of an impecunious citizen had been dumped in the forms, and the next handful of type came from a galley on which was a description of a fire. The country folks were startled when they came to the paragraph which read thus: "The pall-bearers lowered the body to the grave. There were few if any regrets, for the old wreck has been an eyesore to the town for years. Of course there was individual loss, but that was fully covered by insurance."—Ex.

The Altoona Tribune gives this good advice: Whatever else you do, never deceive the candidate who waits upon you and solicits your vote at the approaching primaries. If you do not intend to support him tell him so gently but firmly. He may not like it at the moment, but the time will come when he will thank you for your frankness.

The Cochranton Times says: "If you want to learn what sheep are worth attend a sale and try to buy some. At the public sale of J. L. Cratty, in Wayne township a few days ago, common sheep were sold for $8 per head, and the cows offered each sold for $40 or over."

Ballard's Snow Liniment will cure lame back, sore throat, wounds, sprains, bruises, cuts, old sores. Ladies, it will cure your back-ache. L Taggart.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup is not a mixture of stomach destroying drugs, but is a scientifically prepared remedy that cures coughs and colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Its action is quick, prompt and positive. 25c and 50c. L. Taggart.

Is your liver tired? does it fail to do its duty? If so, don't neglect its call for help. A few doses of herbine may save you a spell of sickness. Herbine is the only perfect liver medicine. It cures chills and fever. 75c. L. Taggart.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by L. Taggart.

Fulton & Pearsall.

These up-to-date painters have consolidated their business and may be found at their shop in Parsons' Bazaar. Both are practical painters and will give prompt attention to all work entrusted to them. Estimates furnished for all kinds of house, sign and decorative painting as well as wall papering and frescoing. Especial attention given to out of town orders. 47tf.

Robbed The Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life and robbed the grave of another victim" No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents a bottle at L. Taggarts drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart. v31-n40-1y

Tried and True.

Thousands have tried Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for constipation, indigestion and sick headache and have found it true to the claim made for it, viz: That it is the best remedy now before the good people for the relief of stomach troubles. Trial sizes 10c, large sizes 50c and $1, of L. Taggart. apr

A Good Memory

often saves money and also good health. If you are troubled with constipation, indigestion or any form of stomach trouble, remember to take home a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and health will be restored to you. Trial sizes 10c (10 doses 10c) large size 50c and $1.00, of L. Taggart. apr

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urin and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys When urin stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also a convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urin and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists price fifty cents and one dollar.

You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention CAMERON COUNTY PRESS and send your address to Dr Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer. 32-52-ly

According to the Washington Times one cannot have a "touch of the grip." It declares "there is no such thing as a touch of the grip. The grip does not touch people, it sticks its claws into them and picks them up and swings them around."

Schools closed, diphtheria epidemic, no public meetings—such reports are never heard where the people use Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops. It cures the most serious throat disease or the slightest soreness. I have a few 10c. bottles, come and get one while they last, it is worth trying. R. C. Dodson. 6-ly

Liver Complaints and Nervousness Cured.

A torpid liver always produces dullness irritability, etc. You are all clogged up and feel despondent. Perhaps you have treated with physicians or tried some recommended medicine without benefit. All that is no argument against "Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic," which we insist will cure nervousness and liver compiaints. If not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by

Sold by R. C. Dodson.

ALL SORTS.

Everyone who has diphtheria, croup, quinsy, catarrh or sore throat, can positively and speedily be cured by Thompson's Diphtheria 28-ly

Cut off all the bruised roots when planting a tree, but do not mutilate the top.

M. L. Yocum, Cameron, Pa., says: "I was a sufferer for ten years, trying most all kinds of pile remedies, but without success. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me. I used one box. It has affected a permanent cure." As a permanent cure for piles DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal. R. C. Dodson, 45-ly

A neglected orchard encumbers land that might be used profitably for other purposes.

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

A late crop of cabbage is easily grown, for seed can be planted in the open ground.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for DeWitt's Little Early Risers, and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

Five acres in cucumbers for pickles ordinarily pays as much as all the rest of the farm.

The farmer, the mechanic and the bicycle riders are liable to unexpected cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to keep on hand. It heals quickly and is a well known cure for piles. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

Egg shells are the best things to clean bottles, vinegar cruets, etc. Crush the shells fine, partly fill the bottles with them, pour in hot soap suds, shake well and rinse.

Children like it, it saves their lives. We mean One Minute Cough Cure, the infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, and all throat and lung troubles. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

Beat the yolk of an egg and spread on the top of rusks and pies just before putting them in the oven. The egg makes that shine seen on bakers' pies and cakes.

Good News.

No other medicine was ever given such a test as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed Free of charge, by druggists to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs. Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them. For sale only by R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Thos. A. Green, Johnsonburg, C. C. Craven, Sterling Run. Samples free. Large bottles 50c and 25c. 32-12ly

Kidney or Bladder Troubles.

If you suffer from kidney, bladder or urinary troubles, or from too frequent or scanty urine, "Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure" is what you want. Bed-wetting by children is generally cured by one bottle of this powerful remedy. Testimonials are disregarded, many people doubting the honesty or sincerity of them, we therefore avoid giving any here, but will furnish them on application to dealer whose name is given below. If not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by

Sold by R. C. Dodson.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, and the feet warm and bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves is a Vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and all Blood, Liver and Kidney diseases. Call on R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Thos A. Green, Johnsonburg; C. C. Craven, Sterling Run. 32-12y.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

PLEASING THE APPETITE.

Cookery is planned with a view to getting the greatest amount of healthful nourishment and the highest amount of palate pleasing from the food prepared. The material used has most to do in obtaining the desired result. Our line of flavoriing extracts will often make the work of the kitchen a glowing success. Because they are purely fruit flavors and of high quality, they are appreciated

HOUSE-KEEPERS ATTENTION!

This is the Brand,
The Miller planned
To be the finest in the land,

Now East and West,
His skill attest,
And Pillsbury's Best leads all the rest.

If the inscription on your sack of flour is like the above, you have the best flour in the world and ought to have the best bread. Better look and see, and if not, go at once to

DAY'S

and procure a sack of
World Famous, Pillsbury's Best.
There are others, but none so good.

J. H. DAY,
23 Fourth St.,
Emporium, Pa.

ROCKWELL'S DRUG STORE,

Next to Post-office, Emporium, Pa.

Fancy Stationery.

Just received the choicest invoice of Fancy Stationery, including Envelopes, Paper and Turists Pads,

Toilet and Bath Goods.

My line of Toilet and Bath Goods includes a fine line of Soaps, Brushes, Sponges, etc.

ROCKWELL'S DRUG -- STORE.

EMPORIUM, PA.

BURPEE'S Farm Annual for 1898

Leading American Seed Catalogue.

Brighter and better than ever before. Mailed FREE to any address.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WALL PAPER

Do you expect to do any papering? We will send you free a large selection of samples from 3c. per roll up, all new colorings and novelties up to date. **WE PAY FREIGHT.** We want an agent in every town to sell on commission from large sample books. No capital required. For samples or particulars, address

S. WOLF,
52-13t. 747-753 Ninth Ave., N. Y. City.

Preserves the New Restores the Old.
Guaranteed in every particular
Monarch Polish
Produces a lasting Lustre on Pianos
FURNITURE MANTELS and ALL HARD WOOD FINISH

For sale by GEO. J. LABAR,
Emporium, Pa.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.

In effect November 28, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD,

8 20 A. M.—Train 8 week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6.09 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—Train 6 week days for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 A. M., New York 7.33 A.M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

8 57 P. M. Train 4 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.38 A. M. Sundays) Baltimore 6.20 A. M., Washington 7.10 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Williamsport. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—Train 9 week days for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 25 A. M.—Train 3 Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 25 P. M.—Train 15, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 5:50 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:20 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., week days, with Pullman Sleepers and passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.40 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m, Baltimore 11.50 p. m., daily, arriving at Emporium 10.25 a. m., with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport- on Sundays only Pullman Sleepers from Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a. m., Washington 7.50 a.m., Baltimore 8.50 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:15 A. M., week days, arriving at Emporium 6.25 P. M., with Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD. A. M.	A. M.	Stations.	P. M.	P. M.
8 50	4 00	Renovo	5 00	10 20
9 43	4 41	Driftwood	4 03	9 30
10 20	5 10	Emporium Junc	3 25	9 00
11 02	5 52	St. Marys	2 40	8 19
11 15		Kane	12 15	9 05
11 36		Wilcox	11 51	8 42
11 49		Johnsonburg	11 36	8 27
12 10	6 20	Ridgway	8 50	8 00
12 17	6 27	Island Run	8 43	7 52
12 22	6 32	Carman Tr'nfer	8 38	7 47
12 31	6 41	Croyland	8 29	7 38
12 35	6 45	Shorts Mills	8 26	7 35
12 39	6 48	Blue Rock	8 22	7 30
	6 50	Vinyard Run	8 19	
12 43	6 53	Carrier	8 17	7 26
12 53	7 02	Brockwayville	8 08	7 17
12 57	7 06	Lanes Mills	8 02	7 12
1 07	7 14	Harveys Run	7 54	7 04
1 15	7 20	Falls Creek	7 50	7 00
1 40	7 35	DuBois	7 40	6 40
1 20	7 25	Falls Creek	7 00	6 55
1 35	7 40	Reynoldsville	6 45	6 40
2 11	8 16	Brookville	6 09	6 04
3 05	9 10	New Bethlehem	5 26	5 10
3 50	9 55	Red Bank		4 25
6 30	12 40	Pittsburg		1 40
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

Time Table In Effect April 18, 1897.

Trains leave Emporium for Keating-Port Allegany, Coudersport, Smethport, Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for points East and West.

Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday 8.30 A. M.
Mail, (103 daily except Sunday 1.45 P. M.

Train No. 103 (mail) will connect at Olean with River Division for Allegany, Bradford, Salamanca Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg.

Call on E. C. DAVISON, Agent, Emporium, for time tables or other information.

R. BELL, Gen'l Supt.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen'l Pass'ngr & Ticket Agt. Mooney Brisbane Building, Cor. Main and Clinton Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

TIME TABLE No. 23.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect June 15th, 1897.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		10 P. M.	4 P. M.	6 A. M.	2 P. M.
Port Allegany,	Lv.	3 15	7 18		12 19
Coleman,		○○	○○		*12 15
Burtville,		*3 30	7 29		12 22
Roulette,		3 40	7 36		12 29
Knowlton's,		*3 45	○○		*12 34
Mina,		3 55	7 46		12 41
Olmsted,		*4 00	*7 50		*12 46
Hammonds,		○○	○○		*12 51
Coudersport.	Ar.	4 15	7 57		12 55
	Lv.			6 36	1 00
North Coudersport,				○○	*1 05
Frink's,				*6 40	*1 14
Colesburg,				*6 46	1 20
Seven Bridges,				*6 50	*1 24
Raymonds's,				*7 01	1 36
Gold,				7 06	1 42
Newfield,				*7 16	1 45
B. & S. Junction,				7 13	1 50
Perkins,				*7 16	*1 53
Carpenter's,				○○	*1 56
Crowell's,				*7 21	*2 00
Ulysses,	Ar.			7 30	2 10

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1 A. M.	5 P. M.	3 A. M.	
Ulysses,	Lv.	7 42	2 30	10 05	
Crowell's,		*7 51	*2 40	*10 17	
Carpenter's,		○○	*2 42	*10 20	
Perkins,		*7 54	*2 45	*10 25	
B. & S. Junction,		7 57	2 50	10 30	
Newfield,		*8 00	2 54	*10 35	
Gold,		8 04	2 56	10 42	
Raymond's,		*8 07	2 59	*10 47	
Seven Bridges,		*8 19	*3 11	*11 05	
Colesburg,		*8 21	3 15	*11 10	
Frink's,		*8 28	*3 22	*11 17	
North Coudersport,		○○	*3 30	*11 27	
Coudersport,	Ar.	8 43	3 35	11 35	
	Lv.	8 45	6 00	P. M. 1 30	
Hammonds,		○○	○○	*1 34	
Olmsted,		*8 51	*6 06	*1 40	
Mina,		8 55	6 10	1 45	
Knowlton's,		○○	*6 18	○○	
Roulette,		9 05	6 22	1 57	
Burtville,		9 13	6 30	2 10	
Coleman,		○○	*6 36	○○	
Port Allegany,		9 24	6 40	2 35	

(*) Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop.

Connections—At Ulysses with Fall Brook R'y. for points north and south. At Newfield Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R., north of Wellsville, south of Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE, Gen'l Supt. Coudersport, Pa.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

THE SHORT LINE BETWEEN BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, SALAMANCA, RIDGWAY, DUBOIS, PUNXSUTAWNEY, AND ALL POINTS IN THE NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

On and after Feb. 20, 1898, passenger trains will depart from Johnsonburg daily, except Sunday, as follows:

8:52 a. m., from P. & E. station for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and Clearfield.

11:52 a. m., from P. & E. station, mail for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and Rochester.

2:35 p. m., from P. & E. station, mail for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, and Clearfield.

2:28 p. m. from B. R. & P. station, Buffalo Express for Bradford, Salamanca, Springville and Buffalo.

Thousand mile tickets good for passage between all stations at two cents per mile.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen. Pass. Ag't., Rochester, N. Y.

A BLOSSOM IN THE SOUL.

Across an apple ripe, from out your store,
Cut a thin transverse slice, through grain and core,
Not quartering or ranging with the stem,
There, in the center, an artistic gem,
Safe in that casket, guarded and concealed,
Held to the light, is unto you revealed;
Perfect in outline, though long hid in gloom,
Is limned a perfect, shapely apple bloom;
The spirit of the blossom, from the past
Preserved within the apple's heart to last.
A seal and symbol, though thus veiled and mute—
That blooms are really souls of ripened fruit.

That blossom once made fragrant far and wide,
Like scented snow, but who thought it would bide
Within this body as a secret shrine,
Perfect in form and in ghost-like outline,
Proof of the all-important, gladsome truth,
That old age may possess the heart of youth.
Men missed its youthful presence, thought it dead,
Watched for its disappearance with vague dread,
Long missed its beauty, thought its petals gone,
Yet here, like some veiled nun, the flower lived on,
Its fragrance sealed, its beauteous petals furled,
Retiring for a season from the world.

But all the while the body 'round it draped,
Was by God's law of beauty deftly shaped,
And all the rosy-cheeked, prosaic whole
Was thus perfected by a flower-like soul;
Sealed in its casket, of its life a part,
Printing a blossom on its inmost heart.
Thus sleeps the music in the silent lute,
Thus lives the blossom in the ripened fruit,
Thus may the human thought and human tongue,
Take beauteous form from thoughts forever young;
Gray hairs and furrowed face its outward part,
But blooms of childhood in its inmost heart.

I. EDGAR JONES.

A CLEW BY WIRE

Or, An Interrupted Current.

BY HOWARD M. YOST.

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CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED.

"Have these mysteries any relation to, or any connection with, the sealed cellar?" Sonntag finaly said.

"The woman said nothing about the strange events being located in any particular place, and I did not think to ask her," I replied. The old lawyer's question opened up a new train of thought. Could it be possible that the strange voice I had heard proceeded from the sealed cellar?

"Ah! I suppose the women are superstitious and think the place is haunted. Such ideas generally get abroad about old, long vacated houses. But you do not mind their talk? You are not afraid of ghosts, are you?" The old fellow's eyes twinkled merrily.

"Well I have never come across any of those shadowy beings. I could tell better after I met one. I hardly think talk alone could frighten me," I replied, somewhat shamefacedly, remembering how nearly I had been unnerved the night before by my own reflection.

"I will be over some time to-morrow, and will see if anything can be done regarding the mysterious cellar," Mr. Sonntag said, as I rose to leave. "And—pardon me for referring to the unfortunate affair—have you heard of any new developments in the robbery case?"

"What!" I exclaimed, "you know of it too?"

"Certainly. I lived near Philadelphia at the time and I read the papers," he replied, smilingly.

"It seems I cannot escape hearing of that terrible affair," I said, bitterly.

"Ah! She loves you then."

"And I acted the part of a fool, too, in the matter. Instead of putting forth every effort to find the perpetrators I let the thing go; let others, who could not possibly have had the interest in the case that I had, undertake investigations. I am rightly served for my supineness, for I have heard nothing about it at all. I know what I knew the morning of its occurrence, not a bit more. Others have failed; I intend to see now what I can do."

"You intend going into the affair, then?" he said, dryly.

"I do, with all the energy and resource I am possessed of."

"Do you know how near you came to being arrested for the crime?" Sonntag asked.

"Why, yes. I know, of course, that would have happened could anything have been found against me."

"Well, there was enough to hold you, on suspicion at least."

"Then why did you not arrest me? I am sure I was willing. I courted a trial."

"It was very seriously talked of among the trustees. But the president opposed it, for one," Sonntag said.

"Yes, I know he really believed me innocent."

"But his objection was not the strongest influence which arose in your behalf," continued my agent. "The strongest, most powerful opposition to your arrest came from one whose influence outweighs even the president's."

"One of the trustees?" I asked, eagerly.

"Yes."

"You cannot mean—"

"Sylvester Morley," interrupted the lawyer.

"Mr. Morley!" I exclaimed, joyfully. For I knew, great as Sylvester Morley's influence was, there was one who wielded a greater, since she could influence her father. Was it her sweet self that had come to my aid through her father? It would be happiness to know this; but, then—why had she passed me without a greeting?

My face must have told a whole story to the shrewd old lawyer. When I turned toward him again there was a very grave expression on his face, and a contemplative look about his sharp eyes as he regarded me.

"You seem highly elated by this," he said.

"Oh, I am. What young man would not feel highly honored in knowing that a man of Mr. Morley's standing had defended him?" I exclaimed.

The old fellow saw the blush which spread over my face, however, and he smiled as he replied: "I do not court your confidence, but it is plain there is some power behind Mr. Morley which led that gentleman to defend you. Now, believe me, Mr. Conway, I do not ask for curiosity; there is a grave purpose in the question I am about to ask you," he went on, as the smile died from his face and what seemed to me to be deep concern appeared instead. "The question is this: Are you an especial friend of Miss Morley's? Are you engaged to marry her?"

"No. But, had the suspicion of the robbery not fallen upon me, I probably would have asked her to be my wife long before now," I replied, rather wondering at myself for telling this to the old fellow on so short an acquaintance.

"Ah, she loves you, then?"

"That I cannot say. I believe she did think very highly of me at one time; but I promised not to hold any communication with her until my innocence was known. It is a year since then. Whether her feeling for me has changed or not I do not know."

"You have kept your promise, then?"

"Why, certainly!" I answered, with some indignation at the implied doubt of me.

"Now about the investigation you desire to engage in," Sonntag said, changing the subject rather abruptly. "What do you propose to do? How go about it?"

"Oh, hire some smart detective," I replied. "I suppose that will be the only way. What else can I do?"

"Do you think the bank officials have done nothing? Do you think you could find any shrewder detectives than have undoubtedly been working on the case? If the bank with all its tremendous resources has not sueceeded in running the robbers down, how can you expect to succeed when your limited means would make your search merely a superficial one?"

"But, heavens, man! what am I to do? Carry this load to the grave? Why, Mr. Sonntag, this suspicion of me, you cannot imagine what a horrible thing it is, how it darkens my life!" I exclaimed, in bitterness of spirit, as I realized how hopeless my case seemed.

"You have been patient so long under your trouble, a little more endurance will not hurt you," Sonntag said, in answer to my despairing words. "You'll come out of it all with flying colors some day. Now it may not look so to you, but to me it appears that you have done a great deal yourself, in the investigations which no doubt are still in progress."

"How can that be? I have done nothing."

"And that is exactly what I mean. That very course seems to me to be a great feature in the search, though you cannot see it in that light." Sonntag smiled in a knowing way.

"In what respect has my supineness aided the case?" I asked, curiously.

"By allowing the real perpetrators of the crime to feel secure in their position, knowing as they probably do that you are still the only suspected party."

I was much impressed by the old fellow's words.

"You ought to have been a detective," I remarked, at which he turned his sharp glance toward me and answered:

"Yes, I might have done something in that line. But I prefer a quiet life."

Sonntag followed me out to the buggy. I took up the lines, but a thought occurred to me, and I delayed my departure to voice it.

"Do you know Mr. Morley?" I asked.

"No, I do not," was Sonntag's answer.

"Then where did you get your information about that gentleman's defense of me?"

"Oh, such news gets out sometimes. Still, I don't mind telling you. It was from Horace Jackson I received the information."

"From Jackson!" I exclaimed, in surprise. "You know Jackson, then?"

"Yes; merely a speaking acquaintance, though. He comes here quite frequently."

"How can he get away from the bank?" I asked.

"He is not employed there now. Jackson has become quite wealthy, at least so he himself says. He has made some big strikes speculating in coal lands. He said he could not afford to devote his time to the bank for a paltry salary when his interests outside had grown so important. So he left about five or six months ago."

"Then he did finally fulfill his threat of leaving," I remarked. "He was always talking about leaving," I continued, in explanation. "As he still held on to his position notwithstanding, it got to be a standing joke in the office about Jackson quitting the job."

"Ah, indeed? He seemed, then, to desire that every one of his associates might expect his leaving at any time?" remarked the lawyer, with a significance I could not then account for.

"I suppose so, or he would not have reiterated his intention so frequently. And he's become rich? No wonder. He told me once he was interested with Mr. Morley in a few business ventures. Well, he's lucky. You'll be over, then, to-morrow?"

"Yes. Good-day."

CHAPTER VIII.

When I again passed the depot at Sidington on my way home, there was a lady on horseback talking to the agent.

It needed no second glance to tell me it was Florence Morley. Her face was turned toward the fellow, and so she did not see me. I drove along slowly, keeping my eyes upon her, and debating in my mind whether I should stop and address her or not.

It was a strong temptation, and only fear held me back, a cowardly fear too. I doubted how my overtures might be received. I had chosen my course of my own accord and I would follow it. If it was contrary to her wish she would find a way to tell me.

After passing the station I allowed my horse to continue at a walk, so that

"And what did you answer?"

Florence must catch up with me if she intended to ride to her home from Sidington.

The resolve to stick to my promise was growing weaker since Sarah's comment upon it. A word from Florence, I knew, would cause me to break it, and I really was impatient for that word.

Soon the sound of approaching hoofs beating the hard road reached me. Nearer it came and nearer, until finally I caught a glimpse, out of the corner of my eye, of a swaying petticoat.

She pulled in her horse to a walk, and then I turned my head and glanced at her. My heart was in my throat when I looked, but the smile that greeted me dispelled my fears like mist before the morning sun.

But the smile was not all that told me of her emotion at again meeting me. The deep brown eyes were suffused with tears. With my own heart leaping for joy, I reined my horse to a standstill. In an instant I was at her side.

She extended her hand, and with my assistance sprang lightly to the ground.

I took her horse's bridle over my arm and, with the disengaged hand, helped her climb into the buggy.

"Tie the horse to the back axle, then come here beside me," were the first words she said. I lost no time in obeying.

Imagine, if you please, the overwhelming joy to be seated once more beside her who held my whole heart in her keeping.

I could not trust myself to speak, and it was she who began.

"Are you not pleased to see me once more, Mr. Conway? Because if you are not, I certainly will not tell you how happy I am in again meeting an old friend."

The soft, sweet tones of her voice, which I loved so to hear, had now a tremble to them. I glanced at her, and—well, Florence was still my true heart, as she had been throughout, notwithstanding my doubt and fear.

"The past year has been an eternity to me," I finally said.

"And who is to blame for that, I wonder? And, too, when was the mystery cleared up, since you are now speaking to me?" she said, with a joyous laugh, which told me as plainly as words could how she had missed me.

"It is not cleared up; sometimes I think it never will be. I could not have found fault with you had you forgotten me. Will you forgive me when I confess I was fearful you had?"

"No. I do not think I can quite forgive that. What reason had you for mistrusting me?" she earnestly asked.

"You passed me this morning, you know, without bowing."

"I was so startled, and we had gone by before I realized that it was you who were standing there. That was a slight cause for mistrusting me, sir."

"It was and I am very sorry. Indeed, I have been a fool right through the whole affair. I see it now. I had no right to make such a promise."

"Well, I do not think you were a fool. But, forgive me, that promise was a foolish one, and—and just a trifle unkind." The tears again started in her eyes, and her voice took on the tremble which went so appealingly to my heart.

"Never again will I be so foolish!" I exclaimed. "I will see your father and tell him I have broken my promise, that it was impossible to keep it, and that it is simply absurd to subject us to the misery of a longer separation. May I tell him that? May I speak for both of us?"

She hung her head, while the red flush spread over her face. Then she murmured: "Yes, speak for both of us. Why not, since it is true? Perhaps you'll find father has changed his views a trifle."

"Not in his opinion of my innocence, I hope," I said. "I have been told he strongly objected to my arrest. And I know whose influence caused him to do so."

"Not mine, really," Florence earnestly replied. "Father believed you were innocent, and took the stand he did for that reason. I did not know about the robbery until after the first meeting of the trustees. It was at that meeting that he opposed your arrest. I remember he felt quite triumphant afterward, for most of the trustees insisted upon your immediate arrest, and it was only after father said that he would never consent to it that they gave up the point."

"Now that is pleasant to hear," I cried, joyfully. "What reason have you to think he has changed his views regarding the promise?"

"This morning, after we had passed you, I said: 'That looked like Nelson Conway.' Father laughed at me, and answered that it must have been an hallucination produced by constantly keeping my thoughts upon you."

It is impossible to describe the fascination of Florence's manner when she told me this—how maidenly bashfulness blended with love's boldness, how the blushes dyed her smooth cheek, while her eyes shone with a confident, happy light.

"Then at lunch this noon father asked me if I—I liked you as much as ever. 'Liked' was not the word he used, but never mind, we'll use it now."

"And what did you answer?" I asked, eagerly and expectantly.

"That not a day went by that I did not think of you. And oh, Nelson," she continued, her voice deep and full in its earnestness, "that was not half the truth. Why should I hesitate to confess it to you, my dear friend?"

Here I made use of my disengaged arm. I could not help it. I drew her closely to me and kissed her blooming cheek.

"I certainly shall not go on if I am interrupted," Florence said, in gentle remonstrance.

"What did your father say in answer?" I finally asked.

"He said he thought perhaps it was unjust to both of us to insist on your keeping the promise."

"Did he say that?" I exclaimed. "Then Florence—" but really it is enough to say that the dear girl promised to be my wife, even though the suspicion should not be removed from me, providing Mr. Morley's consent could be gained; and she moreover promised to do all she could to help me gain his consent.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ACQUITTED BY THE CROWD.

How a Leadville Judge Dodged to Make Votes.

Twenty years ago Powers was an engine wiper in the shops at Burnham. But, losing an arm in a railroad wreck, he was obliged to use his head more and his limbs less in the business of making a living for himself and little family. Drifting into Leadville with the first tide of fortune hunters, Powers remained there as long as he could consistently and until the sheriff took him down to Canyon City to live permanently, that being considered a healthier climate for a man of his temperament (he had shot and killed his son-in-law, Pat Kennedy, in a friendly go-as-you-please with Colt's revolvers). But Powers was not nearly so vicious as he looked, and during all of the years that I knew him he had never once killed a man—a pretty good record for that vicinity. He was always a potent political factor, and filled various positions of honor and responsibility, from justice of the peace up to policeman and janitor of the courthouse and superintendent of the chain gang. While dealing out justice in the old city jail, a Missourian was brought before him for a preliminary hearing upon the charge of horse stealing. That was ranked as a capital offense in Leadville in those days, punishable with death. But the culprit was from Joplin, and had many friends in the camp, albeit the court was crowded with them, all determined, as every true Missourian is, to see justice done. In the midst of the proceedings a stentorian voice was heard in the rear of the room, shouting:

"I move, your honor, that the prisoner be discharged!"

That was all Powers wanted. To convict the Missourian would have been fatal to his hopes of a reelection, and without waiting for a second to the proposition he put the motion to the house and declared it carried unanimously, which it was. The court then adjourned to Johnny Shea's, where the friends of the vindicated man did the handsome thing by the judge, the clerk and all of the bystanders.—Denver Times.

Gentlemen in Court.

At an assize court the late Justice Maule was engaged in passing sentence on a prisoner, when one of the officers of the court annoyed him by crossing the gangway beneath him with papers for members of the bar. "Don't you know," cried the judge, severely addressing the official culprit, "that you ought never to pass between two gentlemen when one of them is addressing the other?" Having thus relieved his mind, the judge proceeded to pass sentence of seven years' penal servitude on the other gentleman.—Household Words.

Hard to Please.

The Manx people are very plain spoken. Hall Caine, who is their acknowledged historian, tells a good story of a grumpy old Methodist woman in the Isle of Man who could never be satisfied with her preachers. One of them, being about to leave, called to say goodby. "Well, good-by," she said, "and God bless ye, and may the Lord send a better man in your place." Next day his successor came to see her. "Well, I hope the Lord has sent a good man," she said, "but there's none so good that comes as them that goes."—Troy Times.

—Every time a woman cleans house she finds a lot of things she had forgotten about.—Washington Democrat.

FASHION FAVORITES.

Various Modes for the Ladies That Have Caught the Popular Fancy.

Parisians have not yet tired of the combination of red and gray and a black skirt. In the autumn it was a hat of red straw, adorned with red tulle, poppies and a few black plumes or wings, and the boa of gray ostrich feathers was a necessary finish to the costume worn with it. Now there is a cape or coat of gray astrakhan, or gray-faced cloth, elaborately braided and trimmed with gray fur, a black skirt and red felt hat, with black plumes.

Light-weight white woolen dress fabrics in fancy weaves are used for debutantes' afternoon and evening gowns.

Russian fronts of pearl and white satin are seen in many blouse jackets and evening gowns.

Sailor suits for boys grow no less in popular favor, and the only changes are in the modes of decoration and accessories. An acceptable change can be made by having two vests, one cheviot and one of white pique. The wide collar is cut in sailor fashion in the back, while the front forms revers, edged and held together by a silken cord. Sets of collar and revers can be bought in many different styles of silk, wash materials or fancy cloths trimmed with braid or embroidery. If a little lad's knickerbockers are not out at the knees nor his jacket worn through at the elbows such a "set" will make his suit appear dressy and fresh.

Skirts and blouses of Maderia work are being mounted on colored silk foundations and are to be worn with silk skirts. The effect is smart, and the fashion will probably extend through the warm season.

Foreign fashion leaders are wearing large quantities of expensive passementeries, consequently it is a foregone conclusion that the women of this country will adorn their spring confections with jets, beads and sequins.

Overskirts, or the effect of overskirts, are one of the leading skirt modes for the spring. The simulated polonaise formed of trimming looks well in black velvet ribbon. A black grosgrain, garnitured in this way, has three rows of black velvet upon each side of the front breadth, in graduated stripes, the first ending about six inches from the waistline with a rosette; the third still shorter, finished in a similar manner.

A rose-pink cashmere gown for afternoon shows a traced design in gilt threads, and is finished with a mink edging on skirt, revers, cuffs and collar. —St. Louis Republic.

A RARE WOMAN.

The One Great Reason Why Maurice Loved the Fair Clarinda Devotedly.

"Clorinda," said Maurice Fitzpatrick, the proud young patrician from Peoria, "I love you."

Miss Bullwinkle, the beautiful daughter of the millionaire butterscotch maker, staggered back as if she had been struck."

"No, no!" she cried, "surely you don't mean it!"

"Yes," Maurice replied, "it is, alas, too true!"

Clorinda Bullwinkle sat down and looked at the flames that were flickering up from the gas log. She was in deep thought. For awhile it seemed as if the shock would be too much for her; but little by little she recovered her composure, and, turning to the handsome young man, at last she asked:

"When did you find it out?"

He looked at his watch and replied:

"Just a little while ago. I have felt symptoms of it for some time, but it didn't break out until this evening. Now I can doubt no longer. Clorinda, I repeat in stentorian tones that I love you."

"And," she returned, after another thoughtful pause, "can you explain why? You know I am a materialist. I do not accept facts as such. I must first know the underlying causes. It is not sufficient for me that a bird flies. I must know why it flies. Am I too swift for you, Maurice?"

"No, darling," he cried, falling upon his knees in front of her, "the clip is none too fast for me. I am in some sense a bird myself. I love you because you are unlike all other women that I have ever known."

"It glads my heart," she said, "to hear you say this; but still there is the old proposition. You say I am unlike all the other women that you have ever known; yet you do not tell me how or why. Go on."

"The explanation is easy," he said. "You have not once explained what you would do to the Spaniards now if you were a man. Therein you are unlike all others of your sex."

"Maurice!" she cried, flinging herself into his arms, "it is enough. Where shall we go on our wedding trip?"—Cleveland Leader.

Typhoid Patients.

As the result of long-continued and careful experimenting, an eminent physician prescribes as a food for typhoid patients bananas in their perfectly ripe state. In severe cases of typhoid the lining membrane of the small intestines becomes irritated and inflamed, and finally develops ulcers of various sorts, which throw off coating after coating, leaving the walls of the intestines dangerously thin. Solid food coming in contact with these delicate spots produce a rupture, with the most serious results. The banana, which is almost all nutrition, dissolves, and is largely absorbed before it reaches the inflamed part. The trifling residuum is so fine and pulp-like that no harm comes from it. For this reason, and because the banana has but about five per cent. of waste, it is considered the very best possible food for people suffering from this form of disease.—N. Y. Ledger.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonial free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

No Room for Doubt.

Brown—Is he absent-minded?

Jones—Well, I should say so! Why, I've known him to lend his wheel!—Puck.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. *Try it to-day.* Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Man was made to mourn, but he always thinks he can get out of it by marrying again.—Chicago Record.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

Why shouldn't beer drinkers be arrested for blowing the tops off schooners?—Chicago Daily News.

The Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Put a pain to sleep? St. Jacobs Oil does This with Sciatica. Torment cured.

Sudden weather changes bring rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil makes prompt cure.

Some people's sole aim seems to be to have things to lock up.—Washington Democrat.

Blacker the spot surer the cure. Use St. Jacobs Oil for bruises.

Spring Medicine

A Good Blood Purifier a Necessity Now

Hood's Sarsaparilla Unequalled for Making Rich, Red Blood.

The necessity for taking a good Spring Medicine to purify the blood and build up the system is based upon natural and unavoidable causes. In cold weather there has been less perspiration and impurities have not passed out of the system as they should. Food has consisted largely of rich, fatty substances, and there has been less opportunity for outdoor exercise. The result is, the blood is loaded with impurities and these must be promptly expelled or health will be endangered. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best Spring Medicine because it is the best blood purifier and tonic. It thoroughly purifies the blood and gives vigor and vitality.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. All druggists. 25c.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza. Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

WONDERFUL CANDY MEDICINE. PEPSIN MARSHMALLOWS. FOR THAT FULL FEELING AFTER MEALS. DELICIOUS MARSHMALLOWS—SOCIETY'S FAVORITE CANDY—WITH PEPSIN IN IT. GOOD TO THE TASTE AND GOOD FOR THE STOMACH. DON'T SUFFER; SWEETEN UP YOUR STOMACH AND YOUR DISPOSITION WITH THESE MEDICATED MALLOWS. BY MAIL ONLY 20 CENTS (TWO SILVER DIMES). ADDRESS THE PEPSO CANDY CO., 127 WEST 32nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

MAKE YOUR WILL,

and do it yourself, without assistance, publicity or expense. Send us $1.00, and we will mail you, under sealed covers, directions and blank forms for drawing a PLAIN, STRAIGHTFORWARD will, in accordance with the laws of this state. OHIO WILL CO., 39 Euclid Ave., Room 39, Cleveland, Ohio.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts, and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small, 35c; large, 65c. Book free. J. F. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

FITS STOPPED FREE. PERMANENTLY CURED Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to DR. KLINE, Ltd., Hellevue Institute of Medicine, 933 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GET RICH QUICKLY. Send for "300 Inventions Wanted." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 B'way, N. Y.

AN AFFLICTED MOTHER.

From the Times, Paw Paw, Ill.

A resident of this town who has lost two children during the past six years by violent deaths has been utterly prostrated by the shock, and seriously sick as a result of it. One child (aged 9) was killed by a cyclone in '90 while at school; another, three years later was run over by a Burlington R. R. train. That griefs and misfortunes may so prey on the mind as to lead to serious physical disorders has been well demonstrated in this case. As a result of them, her health was shattered and she has been a constant sufferer since 1890. Her principal trouble has been neuralgia of the stomach which was very painful, and exhibited all the symptoms of ordinary neuralgia, nervousness and indigestion. Physicians did her no good whatever. She was discouraged and abandoned all hope of getting well. Finally, however, a certain well known pill was recommended (Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.)

She supplied herself with a quantity of them and had not taken them two weeks when she noticed a marked improvement in

A Constant Sufferer.

her condition. She continued taking the pills until seven or eight boxes had been consumed and she considered herself entirely cured. She can now eat all kinds of food, which is something she has not been able to do for years. She is not troubled in the least with nervousness as she was during the time of her stomach troubles.

She is now well and all because of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a complete cure has been made.

If any one would like to hear more of the details of her suffering and relief gained by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People they may be obtained probably, by writing the lady direct. She is one of our well known residents, Mrs. Ellen A. Oderkirk, Paw Paw, Ill.

A young man's socks are not always accidentally exposed. Sometimes they are silk.—Washington Democrat.

Be sure; neuralgia will cease. St. Jacobs Oil the cure. Get ease.

Man is the architect of his own fortunes, and he doesn't have to move every spring.—Chicago Record.

While asleep, cured soreness, stiffness? All right, St. Jacobs Oil did it.

Why is it that men always look at the face of a bride and women at her clothes?—Chicago Daily News.

Even Up.

During the summer of 1896 a handsome New England woman paid a visit to one of the North side society queens of Wichita. In due time a swell lawn party was given by the hostess at her home, to make the visitors acquainted with her western friends. Among those invited was Will Beatty. He was presented to the eastern lady, and it happened to be his good fortune a little later in the evening to have her on his arm promenading over the velvety lawn. In the course of the conversation Miss Blank asked Mr. Beatty what business he followed, and he replied: "I'm a commercial traveler." The visitor, possibly in a moment of mental aberration, made this remark: "In the east commercial travelers do not go in the best society." Before the last word had hardly left her lips Mr. Beatty replied: "They don't here, either." Conversation was carried on after that in entirely different channels.—Wichita Eagle.

Wonders of Science.

Lady—Do you take instantaneous photographs?

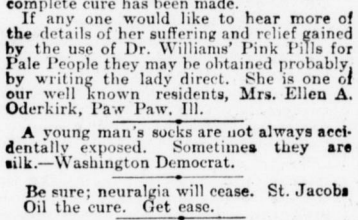
Photographer—Yes, madam; I can photograph a humming bird on the wing, or a swallow in its flight.

"I want my baby's picture taken."

"Yes, madam. Get the little fellow ready, and I will prepare the chloroform."—N. Y. Weekly.

GOVERNOR ATKINSON.

Recommends Pe-ru-na as an Excellent Remedy for Catarrh—Spring-Time the Best Time to Begin Treatment.



G. W. Atkinson, Governor of West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., March 9, 1898.

Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen: I can recommend your preparation, Pe-ru-na, as a tonic. Its reputation as a cure for catarrh is excellent, it having been used by a number of people known to me with the very best results. Very truly,

G. W. ATKINSON.

Pe-ru-na enjoys a national reputation as a catarrh remedy. It is the only systematic catarrh remedy yet devised. A thorough course of Pe-ru-na eradicates catarrh from the system. Its cures are permanent. It thoroughly cures very old cases of chronic catarrh that have resisted all other treatment. It has cured cases of twenty-five years' standing. People afflicted with catarrh should begin a course of Pe-ru-na at once. The spring-time is the best season for this purpose. The rigors of winter have passed with its chilling blast and freezing gales. The blizzard is gone and in its place the balmy zephyrs of spring have come. A short course of treatment with Pe-ru-na now will work wonders. Now is the best time. No set-backs from fresh colds, no delays from unventilated rooms. People of high and low station recommend Pe-ru-na. North, South, East and West use it as the supreme catarrh remedy of this generation. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest books on chronic catarrh. Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

The Exception.

He—I had a scheme so the fellow could make $10,000 as easily as turning over his hand, but the fool wouldn't go into it.

She—Then a fool and his money are not always so easily parted after all.—Yonkers Statesman.

The more work a man has, the more other people want him to do theirs.—Washington Democrat.

A man must plow with such oxen as he hath.

WOMAN AND HOME.

RECIPE FOR SCRIPTURE CAKE.

Aunt Susanna was troubled,
Worried as she could be—
The ministers were coming,
What should she have for tea?

She'd heated well the oven,
The bread and pies to bake;
"I guess," says Aunt Susanna,
"I'll make a Scripture cake."

So while the bread was baking,
Intent on kitchen lore,
Her cook book Aunt Susanna
Was conning o'er and o'er.

And then from out her pantry,
When bread and pies were done,
She took with careful fingers,
Ingredients, one by one.

From Kings, First, twenty-second,
And chapter fourth, she took
Four cups, one-half, then lightly,
This in a pipkin shook.

One cup, one-half, V Judges,
Verse 25 (last clause),
She next put in the pipkin,
And stirred without a pause.

Of Jeremiah, VI, 20,
Two cups she now did take;
First Samuel 12, XXX,
Two cups went in the cake.

Then two she took of Nahum,
Verse 12 and chapter third;
And one of XVII, Numbers,
Verse 8, with these she stirred.

And now, if you had watched her,
My aunt you might have seen
Two tablespoonfuls taking,
Of Samuel 25, XIV.

She put this in the pipkin,
Sure not a bit to waste;
Then with 9, IX of Chronicles,
She seasoned all to taste.

The prophet Jeremiah
Then helped the cake to mix,
From verse 11, XVII,
I saw her beat up six.

And heard her say to grand'ant
"I'm sure this won't be bad."
Leviticus then, 13 second,
A pinch I saw her add.

From the last clause of Judges,
The fourth, and verse 19,
She took just half a cupful,
And stirred it in, I ween.

Two teaspoonfuls of Amos,
IV, 5, to make it light.
"I'm sure," said Aunt Susanna,
"This cake will be just right.

"And now, as I am meaning
To make it extra nice,
I think I'll have to follow
Old Solomon's advice.

"What's that?—Oh, look in Proverbs,
14, and twenty-three,
And there, for cake and children,
You'll find the recipe."

Sub rosa, let me whisper,
Be sure you keep it mum—
The ministers all liked it,
And ate up every crumb.

—Helen B. Loring, in Good Housekeeping.

MEDIIC COLLARETTES.

One Is to Be Worn Over the Other from House to Street.

The Medici house collarette calls for the Medici street collarette. The former cannot very well be worn without the latter. The house collarettes are very easily made, but they should not be quickly done, as the utmost neatness is necessary.

Plaited chiffon of any color can be used. Gather closely upon a stout string until just the size of the neck. In gathering preserve the plaitings, and

FOR HOUSE AND STREET.

when done you will have a high side-plaited collarette. For the heading many persons baste the top within an inch of the edge, then pull out the edge with the fingers to make a ruffle. A tiny wire here and there is necessary to preserve the shape of the collarette. The front can be a careless bow and end of the chiffon.

A Medici collarette of mink is comfortable for wearing over this.

CARE OF UMBRELLAS.

Merits of Different Materials and How to Treat Them.

In buying an umbrella you must take it on faith, for the most experienced shopper cannot tell how long it will wear. Silk of a smooth taffeta weave is a good purchase and light to carry. Gloria makes a heavier umbrella, but it outwears any silk make. No matter what the material may be, however, never keep it strapped, when it is carried. Keeping it tightly rolled up destroys half of its durable qualities. When wet, dry an umbrella by standing it with the handle down, so as to prevent rusting the framework, as happens when the water runs off the other end and collects at the top.

When nearly dry do not open the umbrella or it will stretch out of shape with drying. Wipe off the handle when ready to put away, using a piece of chamois if there is any silver about it. Sometimes a blue or green umbrella spots when lightly wet; in such a case open it and set out in the first hard rain, the spots disappearing when it is thoroughly dampened.

To furl an umbrella properly, grasp it firmly at the lower end of the ribs with the right hand, holding them perfectly straight and even, and do not allow them to twist while you shake out the folds; next wrap them evenly around the stick with the left hand and finally fasten the strap over a smooth, firmly rolled umbrella.

If either black silk or gloria becomes spotted with mud, etc., clean with a bit of old silk dipped into warm water and ammonia. If colored silk needs cleaning, do it with a rag of the same color and naphtha, remembering that the latter is very explosive. If grease gets on the silk, remove with magnesia, rubbing it in, and allowing it to remain for 24 hours. Naphtha also removes grease, but this liquid cannot be purchased everywhere, and magnesia can.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

THE LETTUCE TEA SET.

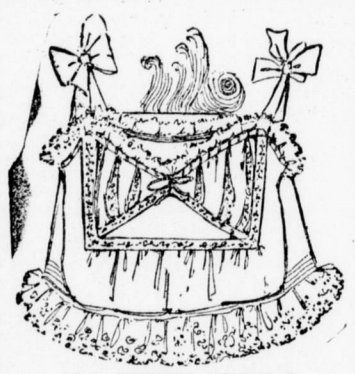
Design Is Neat and Novel, Which Seems the Most Desirable Thing Nowadays.

This pretty design represents lettuce leaves painted upon a cream white china, backgrounded. The tray is of white metal with small gold decorations. The inside of the cups is a very delicate green with stems of gold.

THE SUMMER CHEMISE.

It Is Popular Because It Fits the Figure So Well and Is Easily Made.

The summer chemise is very popular, for it fits as it should. A loose garment which wrinkles and makes the figure large never has and never will be in favor; but the new French chemises,



THE SUMMER CHEMISE.

which are made to fit the figure, are always popular. They are used for a chemise and underskirt as well, and they form a dainty article of lingerie. In fitting them to the figure the same care should be taken as with a corset cover. The chemise buttons down the front to the waist; line after it is put on.

Sad State of Affairs.

"I think I will have to buy you a dictionary," said the proprietor.

"You needn't bother yourself; I never use 'em," replied the typewriter.

"I didn't think you did."

"No, sir; I looked at one wunst and—would you believe it?—every word was spelled wrong!"—Yonkers Statesman.

The New Mary.

Mary has a Billy goat, its tail is sort of bent, and everywhere that Mary goes the lamb is sure to went. He followed her to school one day, which made her hot as fire, for Mary had ridden on her wheel, and Billy ate the tire.—Oil City Blizzard.

The Only Reason.

Black—What is the use of keeping anything secret?

White—So as to give women something to talk about.—Up-to-Date.

THE FARMING WORLD.

THE FARM CORN CROP.

To Do Its Best It Requires a Rich Soil, Either Naturally or Artificially Underdrained.

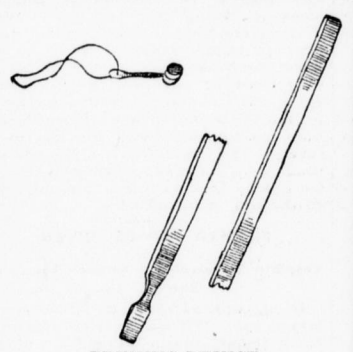
Having had years of experience I am convinced there is no other grain crop grown by the average farmer that will produce so much good, nutritious food from a given amount of seed and land as corn. The yield per acre can be greatly increased and more acres be left in clover and grass. To do its best, corn requires a rich soil, either naturally or artificially underdrained. The ideal preparation is to plow under a clover sod and treat thin spots to a coat of stable or barnyard manure, so as to secure an even growth all over the field. Next to a clover sod I prefer a timothy sod, next wheat stubble, and last of all, corn stubble. Ground well plowed is half harrowed. Use a good plow, supplied with wheel and jointer. The wheel makes the plow run steadier and regulates the depth. The jointer throws all the rubbish and sod into the bottom of the furrow, where it will not bother in cultivation and more readily decay. By not making furrows too wide and turning them at an angle of 30 or 40 degrees, we shall have an ideal place for the seed. Plow as soon as the soil is dry enough to crumble nicely from the mold board.

Before planting, the ground must be worked down into a fine, mellow seed bed. The spring tooth harrow is a splendid implement to cut the ground up with, and if it happens to be cloddy I prefer a plank drag to a roller. Just before planting use a fine tooth smoothing harrow which will leave the surface fine and level. In planting I use the wire check rower and plant in hills three and one-half feet each way. It is easier to cultivate, the ground can be kept more level, it is much easier to harvest and I get just as large yields when it is planted in hills as in drills. As soon as corn is planted, begin cultivating by using a light, fine-toothed harrow, and again in three or four days use the same implement and go crosswise of the previous harrowing. As soon as we can see the corn along the row replant missing hills and start the two-horse cultivator. I use a cultivator with three small shovels on a side; the first plowing I plow very close to the corn, and after this plowing if the ground is inclined to be dry, use the roller and follow this again with the cultivator. After this cultivate each week, each time crosswise of the preceding time, shallower and farther from the corn. Continue this cultivating until grain and hay harvest begins. After this I do nothing more to it, except go through with a hoe in July and August and remove stray weeds.—M. C. Thomas to Ohio Farmers' Institute.

DEVICE FOR PRUNING.

Although Simple, It Will Prove Very Effective for Use on All Small Limbs.

If one could stand upon the ground and reach all parts of the tree that need pruning, much more of this necessary work would be done. If pruning is attended to yearly, there will be very few large limbs to cut off. For all small limbs the device shown in the illustration will prove very effective. A sharp broad chisel is firmly fixed to the end of a pole, long enough to reach all parts of the tree, but light enough not to prove cumbersome to carry and handle. A simple push with the hands will cut off all small branches, but as for those a little larger, a blow on the lower end of the pole with a light mallet that is hung over the shoulder will sever them from the trunk. Another excellent device is a similar pole, to the end of which a narrow saw has been fitted, a saw no wider than the blade of the chisel. With this one can reach the highest limbs from the ground and saw them off.—Orange Judd Farmer.



PRUNING DEVICE.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Plant plum or pear trees in the poultry runs.

In mating always use active, vigorous cocks.

All young fowls should be kept as dry as possible.

Too much and too rich food often causes apoplexy.

Yellow droppings mean indigestion more than cholera.

Vermin will soonest attack poorly kept ill-fed poultry.

Apoplexy and egg-bound are the results of excessive fat.

Too much cornmeal is not healthy food for young chickens.

Peking ducks are the best to keep where there are no ponds.

The best turkeys for breeding are those that are two years old.

Wheat can be fed to young chickens when they are two weeks old.

So far as can be done at this time set two or three hens at a time now.

Milk may be kept in pans and kept where the fowls can help themselves.

All hens and pullets in good condition and with proper feeding will lay from February to September.—St. Louis Republic.

BREAD, POTATOES and MILK.

He Lived on Lenten Fare.

A Dyspeptic's daily diet.

Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent of diseases. Thousands of people suffer from it in a more or less aggravated form. Few **diseases are** more painful to the individual or more far reaching in their effects on **human life and happiness.** What the dyspeptic needs is not local treatment, not **mere temporary** stimulus. The real need **is the toning up of the entire system. Fortify the system and it will do its own fighting, and promptly eject any intruding disease.** The success of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla **in curing** indigestion and dyspepsia **is** due to just this quality which it **possesses,** of renewing the vital forces, repairing the waste and loss of the body. The ordinary treatment brings the food down to the level of the weak stomach. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla puts strength into the stomach, and brings it up to the level of the strong food fit for men. It does this by strengthening the entire system. The stomach cannot stay weak when all the other organs are gaining strength. What Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do for dyspepsia is best illustrated in cases like that of M. S. Shields, Meridian, Miss. Mr. Shields had got down to the last level of dyspepsia. But let him tell his own story:—

"For years, I was afflicted with dyspepsia which gradually grew worse until I could eat nothing but bread and potatoes seasoned with a little salt, and drink only a little milk. I became so bad that a trifle too much of even these caused terrible suffering in the regions of the stomach, darting pains back of the eyes, attended with dizziness and partial loss of sight. The only way I could get relief was by vomiting. Finally I had such a severe attack that the entire left side of my body felt numb and partially paralyzed, and in this condition I was taken to my room unconscious. The physicians failed to help me, and none of the many remedies I took did me any good. At last a friend presented me with a bottle of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and before I had used half of it, I could see a decided change for the better. I used three bottles and was so completely cured that for four years I have not been troubled with the old complaint, but am rugged and hearty and able to eat anything that can be eaten. It would be impossible to say too much in praise of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I would not give one bottle of it for a dozen of any other kind."—M. S. SHIELDS, Meridian, Miss.

Try Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla if you are dyspeptic. If you want more testimony to the value of the medicine, get Dr. Ayer's Curebook. It is sent free on request by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell.

HE HAS BECOME WEALTHY.

Has a Splendid Farm, Lots of Stock, and Pays But Little Taxes.

Dominion City, Manitoba,
January 17th, 1898.

At the request of the Immigration Department of the Canadian Government, I give the following information:

I immigrated to Manitoba in October, 1892, from Luverne, Rock County, Minn., and took land in Dominion City, Manitoba, where I now reside. I have been very successful in Manitoba, and have more than doubled my capital since I went to Canada. I took about $2,500 worth of wheat, 200 bushels of flax and 600 bushels of oats; I do mixed farming. I milk as much as ten cows. Dairying and stock raising has paid me well; I have on the farm now 44 head of cattle and 18 head of horses, and sold during the past year (1897), $425 worth of fat cattle. I have good buildings and a comfortable house and good stable. My children have had better school advantages in Manitoba than they had in Minnesota. The district schools are very thorough and good. My son, now 16 years of age, is teaching the public school in our district, and receives a salary of $420 per year. All my children have done well at school. I have $1,700 insurance on my buildings and on the farm. I also own my personal warehouse and ship all my grain through it to the railway station at Dominion City. It is free of debt.

I have no prejudice against the State of Minnesota, as I made a living and a little more while in the state, but would not take a farm as a gift in Minnesota and leave Manitoba. The taxation in Minnesota was too great. I paid taxes on my stock and chattels. No such taxes have ever been exacted in Manitoba from me, and my land taxes are about one-half or less than it was in Minnesota. I am delighted with my new home, and expect in a few years to be in circumstances that will enable me to take life easy. Yours very truly,

S. G. MAYNES.

P. S. Any person that may take exception to the foregoing letter will kindly investigate, for I can back every word it contains. I am not an Immigration Agent, nor the agent of any corporation, but simply a farmer. S. G. MAYNES.

Witness, C. W. SPEERS.

The above letter was written at the request of C. W. Speers in the State of Minnesota, where I am at present with my wife, visiting my friends in my old home. It is my intention to do what I can to have them remove to Canada, where I have done so well.

Having called upon Mr. Davies, of St. Paul, Minn., I was received with every courtesy and got some valuable information as well as literature pertaining to Western Canada. SAMUEL G. MAYNES.

Friends, They Say.

Amy—Isn't that a small shoe, dear?

Maud—Yes, dear—for the foot!—Boston Traveler.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The gestures of a woman with pretty hands are always beautiful.—Washington Democrat.

All kinds, little or big. St. Jacobs Oil Surely cures aches and pains.

A CHEAP TRIP.

Semi-Monthly Excursions to the Sunny South.

The opportunity to visit the Southern States afforded by the semi-monthly excursions of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is one that should be taken advantage of by every one interested. These excursions are arranged for the first and third Tuesdays of April. The tickets are good on the regular trains of those dates leaving Northern terminals, and can also be purchased through from agents of connecting lines. Tickets are sold to many points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, the Carolinas, Mississippi, Georgia and the western portion of Florida. They are good for return passage on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days, and allow fifteen days on the going trip to stop off and examine the country. The cost for the round trip is about the regular one-way rate, and on same dates one-way tickets are sold at about two-thirds of the regular rates. For full particulars write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Not His Fault.

"Fweddy, why don't you let your mustache grow?"

"Why don't I let it? Good heavens, deah boy, I do, but it won't!"—Chicago Tribune.

Cheap Rates to the West and South.

On April 5 and 19, the North-Western Line will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Our Language.

Tom—What a queer language ours is.

Dick—Why?

"We say a man is not game when he is chicken-hearted."—Up-to-Date.

From Baby in the High Chair

to grandma in the rocker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long-desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grain it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee at ¼ the price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is come to stay. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

Wife (enthusiastically)—"How much do you think we took in at the bazar?" Husband (quietly)—"How many, you mean."—Boston Traveler.

Oh, What Splendid Coffee.

Mr. Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry costing 15c I grew 300 lbs. of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a lb."

A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice. Send for same to-day. k l

We never have a very good opinion of a man to whom making an apology comes as easy as crying comes to a woman.—Atchison Globe.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Why don't girls employed in match factories get married sooner than other girls?—Chicago Daily News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

OVERWORKED WOMEN.

Letters to Mrs. Pinkham From Women Who Have Been Helped From Sickness or Health.

The ordinary every-day life of most of our women is a ceaseless treadmill of work. How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system unstrung!

The following letter from Mrs. WALTER S. BANTA, Sparkill, N. Y., tells the story of many women, and shows them how to get relief:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot thank you enough for all Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. When I wrote to you I had suffered for years with falling, inflammation and ulceration of the womb; my back ached, and I was so much distressed I could scarcely walk. I was a burden to myself and did not care whether I lived or died.

"I have taken five bottles of your medicine and it has done wonders for me as all my friends can testify. I can now do my own work, and do not know how to express my gratitude to you for the good your medicine and advice have done me. I owe my life to Mrs. Pinkham."

Mrs. Pinkham's counsel is offered free to all women who need advice about their health. Her address is Lynn, Mass. Mrs. P. H. HUTCHCROFT, Kellerton, Iowa, tells here in her own words how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was in a very bad condition before I wrote to you and began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did not know what to do. I suffered terribly every month, when on my feet would have such a bearing-down feeling, was very weak, womb was swollen, back ached, appetite was very poor, also had trouble with my head. I have taken several bottles of your Compound and cannot say enough in its favor. It helped more than all the doctors."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

McKinley's Advice on the Cuban Question.

HOSTILITIES MUST CEASE.

Peace Must Be Restored In Cuba at Once at Any Cost.

The President Asks Congress to Authorize Him to Take Measures to Secure This Object and Establish a Stable Government In Cuba and to Use the Military and Naval Forces of the United States as May Be Necessary For This Purpose—He Says the Only Hope of Relief Is the Enforced Pacification of the Island—The Issue Is Now With Congress and the President Assures That Body That He Stands Ready to Carry Out Every Obligation Imposed Upon Him by the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President today sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

Obedient to that precept of the constitution which commands the president to give, from time to time, to congress information of the state of the union and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own union and the grave relation the course which it is now incumbent upon the nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our government if it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations to the present day.

The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practices of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the human sympathies of our people.

Since the present revolution began in February, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequaled in the history of the island and rarely paralleled as to the number of the combatants and the bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times where a dependent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of the sovereign state.

Our people have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its lucrative commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins and its people perishing by tens of thousand from hunger and destitution. We have found ourselves constrained, in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin and which the law of nations commands, to police our own waters and watch our own seaports in prevention of any unlawful act of the Cubans.

Our trade has suffered; the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost, and the temper and forbearance of our people have been severely tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found expression from time to time in the national legislature, so that issues wholly external to our own body politic engross attention and stand in the way of that close devotion to domestic advancement that becomes a self-contained commonwealth, whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements. All this must needs awaken and has indeed aroused the utmost concern on the part of this government, as well during my predecessor's term as in my own.

PEACE EFFORTS.

Those Made by This Government Have Proved Failures.

In April, 1896, the evils from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so onerous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about a peace through the mediation of this government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolted colony, on the basis of some effective scheme of self-government for Cuba under the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of the Spanish government, then in power, to consider any form of mediation or, indeed, any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant. The war continued unabated. The resistance of the insurgents was in no wise diminished.

The efforts of Spain were increased both by the dispatch of fresh levies to Cuba and by the addition to the horrors of the strife of a new and inhuman phase, happily unprecedented in the modern history of civilized Christian peoples. The policy of devastation and concentration inaugurated by General Pando Oct. 21, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio was thence extended to embrace all of the island to which the power of the Spanish arms was able to reach by occupation or by military operations. The peasantry, including all dwelling in the open agricultural interior, were driven into the garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops. The raising and movement of provisions of all kinds were interdicted. The fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed, and, in short, everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the contesting parties and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

By the time the present administration took office a year ago, reconcentration, so-called, had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population to the estimated number of 300,000 or more was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinity, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destition and want became misery and starvation.

INHUMAN ORDERS.

Starvation Used as a Means of Extermination.

Month by month the death rate increased at an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the concentrados, from starvation and the diseases thereto incident, exceed 50 per cent of their total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from general dearth, could give no aid. The so-called "zones of cultivation" established within the immediate area of effective military control about the cities and fortified camps proved illusory as a remedy for the suffering.

The unfortunates, being for the most part women and children with aged and helpless men, enfeebled by disease and hunger, could not have tilled the soil without tools, seed or shelter, for their own support or for the support of the cities. The reconcentration adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents worked its predestined result. As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare. It was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

Meanwhile the military situation of the island had undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the hitherto unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio and carried havoc and destruction up to the city walls of Havana itself, had relapsed into a dogged struggle in the central and eastern provinces. The Spanish arms regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana, but, under the existing conditions of the rural country, without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even thus partially restricted, the revolutionists held their own, and their conquest and submission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset.

In this state of affairs, my administration found itself confronted with a grave problem of its duty. My message of last December reviewed the situation and narrated the steps taken with a view to relieving its acuteness and opening the way to some form of honorable settlement. The assassination of the prime minister, Canovas, led to a change of government in Spain. The former administration pledged to subjugation without concession gave place to that of a more liberal party, committed long in advance to a policy of reform involving the wider principle of home rule for Cuba and Porto Rico. The overtures of this government made through its new envoy, General Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the condition of the island although not accepted to the extent of admitted mediation in any shape, were met by assurances that home rule, in an advanced phase, would be forthwith offered to Cuba, without waiting for the war to end, and that more humane methods should thenceforth prevail in the conduct of hostilities. Coincidentally with these declarations, the new government of Spain continued and completed the policy already begun by its predecessor, of testifying friendly regard for this nation by releasing American citizens held under one charge or another connected with the insurrection, so that, by the end of November not a single person entitled in any way to our national protection, remained in a Spanish prison.

While these negotiations were in progress the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrados and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention. The success which had attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering American citizens among them by the judicious expenditure through the consular agencies of the money appropriated expressly for their succor by the joint resolution approved May 24, 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities.

CHANGES MADE BY SPAIN.

More Human Methods Resorted to by the New Government.

On the 24th of December last I caused to be issued an appeal to the American people, inviting contributions in money or kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba, following this on the 8th of January by a similar public announcement of a formation of a central Cuban relief committee with headquarters in New York city, composed of three members representing the American National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community. The efforts of that committee have been untiring and have accomplished much. Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba have greatly aided the charitable work. The president of the American Red Cross, and representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba, and co-operated with the consul-general and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief collected through the efforts of the central committee.

Nearly $200,000 in money and supplies has already reached the sufferers and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted duty free, and transportation to the interior has been arranged, so that the relief, at first necesarily confined to Havana and the larger cities, is now extended through most, if not all, of the towns where the suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been saved. The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish government.

Within a few days past the order of General Weyler has been revoked, the reconcentrados, it is said, are to be permitted to return to their homes and aided to resume the self-supporting pursuits of peace, public works have been ordered to give them employment and a sum of $600,000 has been appropriated for their relief.

The war in Cuba is of such a nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impossible. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of one or the other party, or perhaps of both, a condition which in effect ended the 10 years, war by the truce of Zanjon. The prospect of such a protection and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are deeply and intimately by its very existence.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty, in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end I submitted, on the 27th ult., as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until Oct. 1 for the negotiation of peace, with the good offices of the president. In addition, I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities, so as to afford full relief.

The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 21st ult. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular parliament, insasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish government would not object for its part to accept at once a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents, from the general-in-chief, to whom it woud pertain in such case to determine the duration and condition of the armistice.

The proposition submitted by General Woodford and reply of the Spanish government were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban parliament in the mater of "preparing" peace and the maner of its doing so are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum; but from General Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference, it is understood that the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents, whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear. With the last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his effort.

FORMER ADVICE GIVEN.

Forcible Annexation a Subject Not to Be Thought Of.

In my annual message of December last, I said: "Of the untried measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives, in the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when after several years of sanguinary, destructive and cruel hostilities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible; and that the recognition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconveniences and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerence, which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities.

Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard—and I recognize as fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which progress the so-called recognition of belligerence is published, could, of itself, and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing toward the one end for which we labor, the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island.

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President's Jackson's message to congress, Dec. 21, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence or Texas. He said:

"In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolution of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish-America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our government that we have under the most critical circumstances avoided all censure and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide.

"It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views, or to the merits of the original controversy.

"But on this as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a firm and faithful adherence to principle.

"In the contest between Spain and the revolted colonies we stood aloof and waited not only until the ability of the new states to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not until then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself.

"It is true that with regard to Texas the civil gutority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized government of Texas anihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance, at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican republic, under another executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion.

"Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgement of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions."

JACKSON'S POLICY.

How the Extreme Test Was Applied In the Texas Case.

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risks that there might be imputed to the United States motives of selfish interest in view of the former claim on our part to the territory of Texas, and of the avowed purpose of the Texans in seking recognition of independence as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the Union, concluding thus:

"Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself or one of the great foreign powers shall recognize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time of the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain the sepate sovereignty and to uphold the government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it we are but carrying out the long-established policy of our government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home."

These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law as the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral state, to wit, that the revolted state shall "constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability," and forming de facto "if left to itself a state among the nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state," has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a resulted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed away. This extreme test was in fact applied in the case of Texas. The congress to whom President Jackson referred the question as one "probably leading to war" and therefore a proper subject for "a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its merits must be furnished, "left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the discretion of the executive, providing merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the president should be satisfied that the republic of Texas had become "an independent state."

It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a charge d' affairs March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to reconquer the Texan territory, and when there was, at the time, no bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

I said in my message of December last: "It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood, which alone can demand favor."

The same requirements must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while, on the other hand, the influence and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable, factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

Nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island.

To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation towards the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government; we would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having as a matter of fact, proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other.

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months, the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result just and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untarnished by differences between us and Spain and unstained by the blood of American citizens.

The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well as to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

First—In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to anotehr nation, and is, therefore, none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door.

Second—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property, which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

Third—The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and busines of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the islands.

Fourth—And which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs of Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon the government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations, when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined, where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless altogether to prevent, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising, all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

FATE OF THE MAINE.

It Shows That Spain Can Not Protect Foreign Property.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of Feb. 15. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The naval court of inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine.

It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatsover exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assume safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain, of the 26th ultimo, contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs assured him positively that Spain would do all that the highest honor and justice required in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st ult., also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 10th inst., as follows:

"As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts whose decision Spain accepts in advance."

To this I have made no reply.

VIEWS OF GRANT.

Coming Events Foretold by the Departed President.

President Grant, in 1875, after discussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared and its hopeless and apparent indefinite prolongation, said:

"In such event, I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention. Owing perhaps to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula. * * * the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence, to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and to assume the part of peace-maker. In this view, in the earlier days of the contest, the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain, with the declaration, nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indisposable.

"No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached. And yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors and all its injuries to the interests of the United States and of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island, but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under the circumstances, the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative, which must, sooner or later, be invoked for the termination of the strife."

CLEVELAND'S VIEWS.

The President Quotes From One of His Predecessor's Message.

In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor, during the pending struggle, it was said:

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

In my annual message to congress, December last, speaking to this question, I said: "The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests, so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity.

Sure of the right, keeping from all offenses ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion or selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask the congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with the congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

SPAIN'S CONCESSION.

Hostilities to Be Suspended, but Details Are Lacking.

Yesterday and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the queen regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in solemn deliberations upon which we are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, April 11, 1898.